three months, in advance, ...

Wilmington Iournal.

VOL. 23.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1867.

NO. 12.

# IMPORTANT SALE

# REAL ESTATE

ONSLOW COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA In obedience to a decretal order of the Court of Equity at Spring Term 1867, for the county of Duplin, I will offer for sale at the

COURT HOUSE IN JACKSONVILLE,

Onslow county, on MONDAY, 3d OF JUNE NEXT,

ALL OF THE REAL ESTATE of the late Owen

Huggins, lying on New River, near Jacksonville, in said county of Onslow, containing about

SEVENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, A large portion of which is cleared and is now be-

ing cultivated. It is well adapted to the growth of COTTON, CORN, PEA NUTS, &c., and lying on New River, where vessels of light draft can load, offers superior facilities for the transportation of the crops to the best markets of this and other States.

I lay the Laurel wreath above The Cedar with its sacred ties, And place them with a mother's love, Where Jackson lies.

The Lily in its loveliness, These lands embrace the DUDLEY, HUGGINS,

LOOMIS and other well-known tracts, consisting FINEST LANDS IN THIS SECTION OF THE

STATE.

0. S. BALDWIN,

NEW YORK CITY.

Any orders left with MUNSON & CO., 38 Market

Mr. BALDWIN will be pleased mer patrons and the public generally.

176-1t-11-4t

Carolina.

LAND FOR SALE.

sell at auction, the following lands, to wit :

treet, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. Mr. BALDWIN will be pleased to serve his for-

CHILDREN'S

S. S. SATCHWELL,

177-1t-11-tm

which will be sold together, or

MANUFACTURER OF

YOUTH'S AND

MEN'S.

TO ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON, Moss, And Rosemary and Balm ; to these Entwisted in a simple Cross,

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

To parties desirous of engaging extensively in growing Cotton and other crops, the whole or to farmers of limited means, the divided tracts offer INDUCEMENTS RARELY MET WITH

For Pelham's wreath. TERMS-Five per cent. of purchase money cash, balance in secured notes balance in secured notes balance in secured notes balance in Secured notes.

JERE PEARSALL,

Clerk and Master in Equity.

166-2aw—9-ts The Honeysuckle's rosy drift, Whence fragrance dripping dews distil,

He well deserved his Country's trust

Let Ramseur's native pines drop down To form with Ivy-flowers a down,

While Orange blossoms fall like snow To fill the air with fragrance ripe,

Where Doles and Barrow rest in death, Strew Hyacinths and Mignonette, And scatter with its balmy breath,

Medical Society of the State of North The fairest of the radiant dyes, Which paint in living gems her sward, The Land of Flowers well supplies THE Fourteenth Annual Meeting will

be held at Tarboro', N. C., at 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, 15th May, 1867. The members of The grand Magnolia's blossoms fall, the Medical Profession are respectfully requested to attend. The various Railroads in the State And form a freshly fragrant pall

> As pure as Babksdale's soul, which soars While he exclaims: "I GLADLY DIE In such a cause!

GRANBURY rests in dreamless sleep BY VIRTUE of a decree of the County Court of New Hanover county, we will, on And heaped upon his grave's green sod, I let the Crimson Cactus creep Round Golden Rod.

One tract in Duplin county, on Wild Cat Branch, To plead my cause at Heaven's bar One other tract on East side of Holly Shelter. Am'ranth's bud to glory burst, Fit emblems are.

and North side of Shaking Creek, containing 480 Also two other tracts on Holly Shelter Creek, and one on the North East River, number of acres Afford a dewy diadem, Terms of sale-one-fifth cash, the balance at

nine and eighteen months, with interest from date, the purchasers giving notes with good security.

JOHN J. MOORE, Adm'rs of
ROBERT LEE, Thos. Lee, Missouri from the fertile fields Washed by her giant river's wave

Around the stone with CLEBURNE'S name, Wreathe Daisies and the Golden Bell, GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from And Trumpet-flowers with hearts of flame, And Asphodel.

rience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,

No. 42 Cedar et Now York Each nameless nook and scattered spot Which hides my children from my view,

Of all the varied vernal race

Except the Cypress; that I place

GRAVES

BY A. W. SLAYBACK,

"Pulveris tria maniplia ad manes spargere."

Reautiful feet! with maidenly tread. Offerings bring to the gallant dead, Footsteps light press the sacred sod, Of souls untimely ascended to God. case be set for some day of the present Bring spring flowers, in fragrant perfume,

Beautiful hands! ve deck the graves. Above the dust of the Southern braves, Here was extinguished their manly fire, clares that the prosecution has had ample Bring spring flowers! the laurel and rose,

time to investigate the case and get ready Beautiful eyes! the tears ve shed. Are brighter than diamonds to those who bled, Spurned is the cause they fell to save, But "little they'll reck," if ye love their grave. Bring spring flowers with tears and praise,

Beautiful lips! ye tremble now, was tried he expected to prove the accu-sed guilty, as indicted.

Judge Fisher saw no reason for haste.

Beautiful fips: ye tremble now,
Memory wakens the sleeping one's vow;
Mute are the lips, and faded the forms,
That never knelt down, save to God and your

charms. ship to keep the accused in jail six months. And think how they loved ye, whose graves y

> Beautiful hearts! of matron and maid, Faithful were ye when apostles betrayed Here are your loved and cherished ones laid. Peace to their ashes, the flowers ye strew Are monuments worthy the faithful and true. Bring spring flowers! perfume their sod, With annual incense to Glory and God.

Those whom they cherished, with heart, hand

A grumbling correspondent, evidently expected, would hold the next term of buttons, adorned with animal devices, the court, will leave the city in a day or which ladies wear on their dresses, and says two, and will be absent, if possible, most some carry as many as fifteen head of oxen, and the Hon. Thos. Bragg and W. K. Barof the summer. It is possible, however, while others move around with a large stud ham, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, that some one of the other Judges may of horses. He suggests that by making and Messrs. B. F., Moore, J. J. Davis, W. try the case, as Judge Fisher has had a these buttons plain, concave and detachalong and tedious term in the Criminal ble, they would answer for portable crockery. kins for the defence. The trial lasted two During the coming pic-nic season, he adds, days and resulted in the acquittal of the ladies may lighten their baskets by using accused.

STATE NEWS.

Dr. J. T. Wheat.—The Rev. Dr. J. T. Wheat, formerly Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of this State has accepted a call from the Episcopal Church at Oxford, Mississippi.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY.—The rough, we observe, has been chosen Chief Marshal, with G. G. Latta and W. S. Pearson Assistants, and those who know "Jule," and the other young gentlemen associated with him, know that they will never be satisfied if they do not make this equal to any other occasion of this kind, which has ever occurred at that famous seat of learning .-General Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, has consented to deliver the Annual Address. His reputation as an orator is national, and we congratulate the young gentlemen of the University upon their happy choice.— The interest of the ceremonies will be heightened by the presence of the famous Salisbury Brass Band. Our citizens had the pleasure of hearing this band last December, and we need add nothing in its praise. Altogether we think the Com mencement of 1867 promises a rich treat to the lovers of eloquence and music.

Wilson Carolinian. REVIVAL.—Rev. Mr. Hill, of Oxford, is assisting Rev. Mr. Atkinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this city, in carrying on the revival, which is still progress

ing with happy results. Raleigh Episcopal Methodist.

A REVIVAL ITEM.—Rev. T. W. Guthrie, of Fayetteville station, N. C. Conference, writes to a Baltimore paper, as follows: "I am very much encouraged in my work. We have had several conversions, and some others are enquiring what they must do to be saved. All the interests of the church have very much improved, and the prospect for good is encouraging.'

ELECTION OF VESTRYMEN. -- An election took place on Monday last, being Easter Monday, at Christ Church, for Vestrymen, and the following were elected : Wm. G. Hall, F. C. Roberts, Major John Hughes, William H. Oliver, Jacob Gooding, Sen. Daniel T. Carraway and Jos. Fulford. Newbern Commercial.

LUSUS NATURE. - A gentleman from Western North Carolina has given us some information concerning the rarest freaks that probably nature was ever been guilty of .-The facts are strange and worthy of publicity. In Mitchell County, North Carolina, is a man who looks very like a rattle snake and has some of the habits of one. His hands and feet are shaped naturally, but once a year regular scales are formed and shed. His eyes are small and serpent like, whilst his whole appearance is wondrously strange.-He has a forked tongue, which he shoots out with the rapidity of a snake, making at nize the truthfulness of its description in you in the past few weeks. I am for the letter was passed authorizing large subtimes a peculiar hissing noise. In winter every line, and in every movement of the moral and political elevation of my race he lies most of his time in bed, and in summer will for two days at a time lie stretched was won. It was on this field, near Melzie I am scorned and threatened, but I will forrabit is brought him, will manifest his de- Gen. Jackson. light in the wildest excitement. His name is Wm. Wise, is of respectable parentage, and is twenty-one years of age .but his relatives have steadfastly refused. Baptist minister, and perfectly reliable.

curiosity equally great. There is a man and herself by her own labor. made in the shape of a dog. His name is Messer. - Warrenton Vindicator.

Lorenzo Shepherd, A. W. Tourgee and Thos. B. Keogh, of this State, have been admitted as practitioners in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Holden. This is but one of a number of similar articles that we have seen:

"The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, Ex-Govers into support of reconstruction. This is bad policy. If it shall accomplish its object, it will at the same time establish in those acting under such a motive an unconquerable hostility to the party threatening the infliction which they thus avert. The Standard makes the matter worse by deitself. It would be the most monstrous of

ANOTHER MATCH GAME.—The "Crescent" club of this city and the "Euphemians" of Kinston, have arranged a match game of base-ball for next Thursday, on the grounds of the former. We annex the names of the "Crescent's" first nine: Maj. B. C. Manly, Jno. C. Blake, Capt. C. J and A. Phillips.—Ral. Progress.

DELEGATES TO SOUTHERN BAPTIST CON-VENTION.—We learn from the Biblical Recorder, that at a recent meeting of the board of missions in Raleigh, the following delegates to the Southern Baptist conven-

tion were appointed. Elders T. E. Skinner, W. T. Walters, John Mitchell, W. M. Young, J. D. Hufham, W. Hooper, A. McDowell, J. B. Hardwick, T. B. Kingsbury, S. G. Mason, A. D. Cohen, W. M. Wingate, J. B. Soloman, T. R. Owen, J. H. Phillips, N. B. Cobb, R. R. Overby, R. H. Griffith, P. D. Gould, Jas. McDaniel, A. P. Repiton, W. Royall, W. T. Brooks, Jas. Purefoy, N. W. Wilson and R. B. Jones, and R. G. Lewis

SUPERIOR COURT OF WARREN.-Warren Superior Court was in session the past week,-Judge Barnes presiding. The most important case tried was that of the State vs. Pearce, from Franklin, charged with the murder of Thomas Leigh, on the 25th of December, 1865. The case was removed from Franklin. Attorney General Rogers F. Green, L. C. Edwards and W. A. Jen-

Ireland with great success. At his last reading in Dublin hundreds were turned away from the doors.

Bishop Johns administered the rite of confirmation to thirteen persons at the Monumental (Episcopal) Church in Richmond on Sunday.

Miss Mason's Orman School.—This noble she doors.

J. Thompson, of Ohio, died suddenly at the release and pardon of Jefferson Davis, all of which are of no avail, dwhich are of no avail, throat.

The shot the woman and then cut his own blies chool in Baltimore is in successful operation. Miss M. has six pupils from North Carolina, who are being educated out of the proceeds of the sale of her book, "The Southern Poems of the War." So says the mond on Sunday.

The Jone Welley, is a rare, and therefore high tribute to a lawyer. It will be a source of gratification to the members of our blies chool in Baltimore is in successful operation. Miss M. has six pupils from North Carolina, who are being educated out of the population of that State since 1860.

The youngest bank President is New Confiscation, which he offers at perfect rule in the release and pardon of Jefferson Davis, all of which are of no avail, throat.

The youngest bank President is New Confiscation, which he offers at perfect rule in the release and pardon of Jefferson Davis, all of which are of no avail, throat.

The youngest bank President of the population of that State since 1860.

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South Adams National Bank, who in only twenty-five years old. Land We Love.

SUICIDE.—Alfred Foster, of Wilkes Co., committed suicide, some days ago, by hang-

of Halifax gave the colored people of that last, as a mark of appreciation of their ser-

ing from this State: the tables, is a miniature farm yard, con- tered out among the people here, who were ren of the poor. In his history, his chartributed by Mrs. Shackelford, of Wilming- said to be our enemies. We had to toil acter and his convictions, General Wilson ton, North Carolina. The house is made and work for them, and I see no reason fairly represents and embodies that great of pine wood and roofed with varnished why we should not vote for them who have party which has raised four millions of our pine burrs, arranged very beautifully, and treated us kindly. setting off the pretty cottage admirably.-The ground-work of the yard is excellently

scene a peculiarly domestic air. On the North Carolina table we were shown a cameo likeness of General Lee, executed by Mrs. Rev. Dr. Mason, of Raleigh, N. C. The likeness is accurate, and exquisitely and artistically finished .-Mrs. Mason is evidently an artist of high

tler, Alabama; writes the Mobile Register use of any separation in this country when that there is in that neighborhood a gentle- we are loyal people to the Government of man who bears the name of Stanley Monk, the United States. We wish to be a law-He was born in Dobbs county, North Car-olina, near Newbern, on the 19th day of a land of outlaws. We wish to have freedred and four years old last March. He the condition that I am in now. I has been a man of extraordinarily fine con- am threatened with assassination by stitution, and until within a few years past, a party calling themselves Radicals. would think nothing of starting on a tour [Cheers.] I claim protection from the of several hundred miles on foot, and Government under which I live .make an average of fifty miles per day.

this document: General Sherman visited him when in the privates of her gallant husbands's com-Western Carolina. Our informant is a mand, she now displays those higher traits of Southern womanhood, by her self-inde-In Haywood county, there is another pendence, in providing for two children

ANOTHER REBUKE.—The Springfield the conflict is considered inevitable. Not me to vote for him, and if I vote for any-(Mass.) Republican, ultra Radical, administrate that the Emperor Napoleon wants to fight; body else I am a rebel. I cannot vote ters the following severe and just rebuke to he would avoid it if he could with honor. for those of my own color. I look at this are not yet ready, and the Exposition is I do not wish to adopt his principles. In under way: but events will not wait. The the light of this civilized nation this is touching the floor. A jury of inquest was by the great lights of the Republican party ernor Holden's paper, makes great use of under way; but events will not wait. The the light of this civilized nation this is the confiscation bugbear, evidently for the French people are in a passion of wounded wrong, and I demand redress from the peopurpose of frightening reluctant Southern- national vanity, while Prussia is insolent, ple of Tennessee. I want my people to One of the jurors observed something like were appointed by Hon. John Minor imperious, and evidently determined to vindicate their honor, and not support the a piece of iron in the ear, but did not Botts, as president of the Loyalists' Conforce a fight. Bismarck seems to be of man who has devoted his life to their detial to the consolidation of the great Gerwith the colored people if they are free? Some years later both the girls married ments and for this purpose only. Filled man power he has called into being. He He says colonize them. This is his policy. fending confiscation as just and proper in peror in a speech from the throne, while friends of the colored people, whose interthe Rhine. But if war takes place, what then? On

which side will the victory incline? The to the rostrum. event alone can answer these queries. It

Iredell, Geo. H. Snow, E F. Page, James burg imbroglio to seize Constantinople. McKimmon, S. C. White, W. A. B. Branch | Some of the news we give to-day has a look | that way. At any rate 1867 promises to be memorable in the annals of Europe. New York World,

Destruction of Sheep by Dogs.

The March report of the Commissioner of Agriculture dwells upon the ravages committed by dogs among sheep in the United States. In 1866 five hundred number of dogs in the country is computen dollars per head, and the sum total of their subsistence fifty millions of dollarsand immense sum to bestow upon a class of animals the most of which are worthless, and many of them causing great mis-

rivalry."

Tennessee...The Conservative Convention... Senator Wilson and his Stumping Exhibi-Sensible Speech by a Colored Man,

The nomination of Emerson Etheridge for Governor by the Conservative conventells us all we care to know of Senator Wiltion recently in session at Nashville, Ten-son except what amount of money he is to nessee, has already been announced. After be paid by the Central Republican Conthe nomination of Mr. Etheridge had been vention for haranguing the negroes of the announced, Joseph E. Williams, the leader South in the interest of the Republican of the colored Conservative element in that party. That's what we would like to know. ing address:

proud of the honor of standing in your \$10,000, \$15,000, \$20,000? town a complimentary dinner, on Saturday presence on such a great and noble occa- The Senate having adjourned, Henry sion. I thank you for this great honor, Wilson has resumed the canvass which he vices during the burning of Woodson's given in a country where we are so closely commenced at Petersburg, the last great connected. I have had the subject of the citadel of the rebellion, and will journey relationship of the two races much in my through the Southern States, speaking once mind, and I feel it my duty to express my or more in each State as opportunity may sentiments here to-day in the presence of be presented. General Wilson was an the two races. I came to this country be- earnest, avowed opponent of slavery long cause I love my race. I took up arms in before the Republican party was formed, defence of their freedom, and I stand to- as he has since been one of that party's day in defence of their rights-rights on foremost champions. Born to poverty, he the terms of equality. I see the condition has preserved that inheritance unimpaired BAZAAR .- Among the articles most favora- of my people in this country. They are inured from childhood to labor and frugalbly mentioned as on exhibition at the Me- living with you and you with them, and my ity, his education is that of the common policy is for peace and harmony hereafter. people, but is such as only New England Cheers.

On the third floor, and apart from any of I have been a soldier and have been mus- loins have hitherto proffered to the child-

dependent upon the soil for our living, and universal justice and impartial freedom. we cannot get our support without being in peace and harmony with you. I hope you will do well by us, that we may be AN OLD MAN.—A correspondent at Whis- friends forever. [Cheers.] There is no March, 1763, which makes him one hun- dom of speech. I have never been in

I do not wish to be troubled by desperadoes or assassins, as they are. [Cheers.] I have been in this city four years, among the soldiers of both armies and among you, said to be the enemies of our race, and I have never received such ill treatstyled in Rodes' report,) was severely ment as from this body calling themselves sult. Under the act of incorporation the Turcos with Zouave costume; soldiers of the have visited different countries and have not received the treatment that I have from in the country in which I live, and for this ever stand to the true policy of the people upon the stump and speak my sentiments if shot; therefore I will walk the streets independent of their threats; and if I am taken off I will die a martyr for the cause How our gallant Rodes stand to-day for the defence of and benefit desperadoes. I might as well live in a heathen country—in the interior of Africa -as to live among these Radicals. [Cheers.]

I see a man running for Governor who has devoted his life for the destruction of my people. I can never vote for a man ready for our destruction, and I shall speak against him forever, because he is not changed yet. [Cheers.] He has published volumes against the interests of my race. [Voice—"the name?"] The name of that man is William G. Brownlow-a man that All the indications in Europe point to a has excited more prejudice against the abwar this summer between France and Prus- olitionists of the North than any other man sia. The speeches in and out of Parlia- in the country, and to-day he wishes to use ment, the newspapers, the state of trade, me and my people as his tools. [Cheers.] the stock lists-all furnish evidence that What does he do? He makes a law for Personally, he is far from well; his army in the light of tyranny and oppression. is not prepared; the French needle-guns I am insulted in the streets because opinion that blows from without are essen-struction. What does he propose to do insists that France shall not have Luxem- If we adopt it we may yet be driven from in which they resided. Yet there was a jous to martyrize themselves as the leaders burg, his King threatens the French Em- this country. But I shall stand to the true the needle-guns swarm on either bank of ests are allied to themselves. I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred on me in tendering and calling me

> At the close of his remarks the speaker the vast audience.

The Rev. Mr. Bagley, formerly a missionary to Japan and India is said to have paid pardon. The letter stating this fact adds:

could support it with a petition presenting iron spindle belonging to a spinning wheel, gro mob as we should in reference to a such an array of influential names, a large proportion of them from the radical repub- body was taken to the loft of the cabin, and his just rights has his remedy. But that lican party, that the movement would be left hanging by the neck, as it was found does not consist in disturbing the public thousand sheep were killed by dogs, and their value was \$2,000,000. The number as successful as that made by him in the several days thereafter. Both families have peace." injured was three hundred thousand, and case of Governor Vance, of North Carolibeen arrested and lodged in jail to await the loss is estimated at \$600,000. The na. Mr. Davis, however, declined accept- trial. Verily, is truth stranger than ficing the proposition. He said to ask for tion. ted at five millions, their annual expense pardon was a confession of guilt, and that such an application would prejudice his case at the trial, which he was given to understand was close at hand. Mr. Bagley, the provisions of an act of the Legislature nothing daunted with the ill success he of that State, which allows three hundred met with at Fortress Monroe, went to dollars per year for each disabled soldier John S. Clarke for producing the play of ascertain whether a pardon could be grant | tional purposes. ed to Jefferson Davis without an application if petitions were presented of a satisfactocharacter. It is understood that Mr. Ragley was equally unsuccessful at the to be drinking champagne in an inn. The White House. In the exercise of the pardoning power, the President has been guided by an inflexible rule-never to grant a off before the scene was concluded. pardon on petitions, unless such petitions were accompanied by an application from the individual seeking the executive clem- Mrs. Kenzie, in New Orleans, on the 3d Henry Ward Beecher has been chosen as ency. The Attorney General's office has inst. She having a husband living repell- one of the Republican candidates for elec-Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and especially from one so distinguished as Sir Fitzroy Kelley, is a rare, and therefore high tribute to a lawyer. It will be a source by the Attorney General's olice has list. She having a flustant fiving repension of the Court of Exchequer, and especially from one so distinguished as Sir Fitzroy Kelley, is a rare, and therefore high tribute to a lawyer. It will be a source by the Attorney General's olice has advances, and the consequence was each of the Constitutional Content of the Attorney General's olice has advances, and the consequence was tion as delegate to the Constitutional Content of the fitter of the fitter

twenty-five years old.

In the following the New York Tribune that he is doing his present hard work for Gentlemen of this Convention-I am nothing. How much does he get-\$5,000,

and the communities sprung from her countrymen from brute chattlehood and Now, gentlemen, one word I have to say law-guarded ignorance to the dignity of it is, that we are in a relationship to you, free manhood and the rights of American and it is our duty to support your interests citizen-ship. His journey Southward is debecause you support us. I have the honor signed to commence the fundamental truths to state to you that we are on your side for whereon the Republican party is based to peace and tranquility. I believe that God the understandings of those who have hith-reigns in the heart of every man that is erto heard of them only through the prehere in this convention to-day, for right judiced misrepresentations of the party's and for justice, and it is this we demand at enemies, and to the acceptance of all who the ballot box. I believe, by a proper would have true and lasting concord bemanagement, that this will come. We are tween the North and the South based on Gen. Beauregard to be Turned Out of the

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. A Radical dispatch from Washington

Quite an interesting controversy has arisen and is likely to be submitted to Omnibuses always fall, cabs jogging at General Grant for decision, growing out of regular pace, great loads of hay not pitched an election for Directors of the New Or- on in forkfulls, but done up in wisp, loads leans, Jackson and Great Northern Rail- of wood done up in little bundles, brush road, lately held in New Orleans. On for kindlings, tied up by the peasant wothe return of General Beauregard from men. Now a great wagon filled with the Confederate service his friends obtain- calves, going to market, all of which had ed from the military authorities possession inspection at the city gate to ensure health of the road and made him its President .-At the late annual election for Directors trucks; here comes the great stone crusher, the Creole General formed a ticket of his weighing several tons, grinding the broken partsians, and had appointed the judges stone to powder beneath its ponderous to hold the election and declare the re- pressure; soldiers from Algeria, swarthy Orleans were each empowered to appoint top heavy with bearskin cap; workmen in three directors. Subsequently the Comlation was passed, authorizing large sub- go the sidewalk-worn here in Paris and scriptions on the part of the State and city, and at all elections since then the wear anything as soft as leather. Governor and Mayor have cast their votes intend to appeal to General Grant for or- in the world." ders directing General Sheridan to place the road in the hands of those fairly elected and friendly to the Government.

Romance of Crime\_How a Seduced Woman Avenged her Wrongs. Eleven years ago, a man named Hudson abandoned his wife and children and went to Blandsville, Ballard county, Kentucky, to reside. He was introduced into the succeeded in ruining the youngest one .-Hudson, and telling him of her situation, ly repudiated even by the leading loyalists upbraided him with her betrayal.-Hudson attempted to laugh away the affair, and for the first time informed her of his being a married man. This incensed both the sisters and

Washington and called on the President to under the age of thirty years, for educa- "Our American Cousin," of which she

A malicious joke was recently played in 168, from which an appeal was taken. Paris, upon three actors who were supposed property man put a gentle emetic into the failure of a couple of firms in that city, bottle, and the actors were obliged to go whose members were of the Republican

Joseph Walbruhle tried to make love to

Forney still has on hand a few thousand ly published, shows a small dimunition in give him a gratuitous notice.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, \$1.

Special Notices will be charged \$200 per square

for each and every insertion. All Obituaries and private publications of every

character, are charged as advertisements. No advertisement, reflecting upon privat character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be

The Changes of Time.

Two or three years since the portraits of Thomas H. Seymour and Isaac Touchey were removed from the Senate Chamber at Hartford, Conn., because they were opposed to the late civil war. They have been restored. Even the Palladium, at New Haven, Conn., the organ of the Radicals, says "it should have been done long since. The Norwich (Conn.) Democrat says :

"We thought the time would come when the republicans would be heartily ashamed of that act of party meanness and party spite. The two gentlemen who were made the target for Radical malignity are as pure minded and patriotic men as any in the State. They have stood true to constitutional liberty through a storm of obloquy which few men have ever been called to encounter, and their country will yet give them credit for their faithfulness to her interests. They have been maligned and abused simply because they would not bow to Radical unreason. We think the day will yet come when to have been steadfast and true to the Constitution while Radical madmen were seeking to destroy it, encouraged by popular passion, will be the highest recomme dation of a public man to the favor of his ountrymen.

Street Life in Paris.

"Carleston" writes from Paris to the

Boston Journal: "The streets of this capital of fashion and pleasure are alive with people. There is not the dull, heavy, constant roaring of London; there is wanting the heavy traffie of New York, but light vehicles roll along by the thousand. It requires twenty thousand cabs to do the light riding of this people. Riding is so cheap that you cannot afford to walk. Thirty cents will carry you anywhere inside of the city walls in a cab. But cheaper than cabs are omnibuses-not running helter skelter, but under a system all owned by one company, with some six hundred omnibuses and seven thousand horses, carrying eighty million passengers per annum. The East and West lines intersect with those running North and South, so that you can reach almost any section of the great city for six

cents. "Stand anywhere you please and watch the never ceasing tide of life sweep by .in the metropolis; now a procession of wine wooden shoes—such shoes as would make throughout France by those too poor to

"And now the workwomen, in coarse for directors on the stock represented by dress, but every one wearing a white rufthe Governor, Mayor and union citizens Never a bonnet have they owned, nor will combined and made a new ticket for di- they ever own one. At home or abroad it rectors, composed exclusively of Union is ever the same white cap. Look at that men. The judges of election appointed space around the tower of St. James and by Beauregard and friends, as above, you behold it filled with servants and young finding that the votes of the Governor children, and every little toddling creature, of humanity, though I am threatened by and Mayor would oust the Beauregard di- every infant, every chubby-cheeked girl, rectory, decided that, legally, the said tumbling on the grass or making dirt pies. officers had no right to vote for the State | wears a white ruffled cap. A workwoman and city. The vote of Governor and or servant girl appearing without a cap Mayor, if counted, would have defeated would be out of her sphere. And what the Beauregard ticket two to one. The strong creatures these servant girls are !judges of election, by this exclusion, re- They will carry a great trunk up to the elected the rebel ticket. The Union peo- fifth story, or toss it from the ground to ple are indignant over this outrage, and the top of a cab as if it was the easiest task

> The Virginia Loyalists' State Convention. It appears that this convention, which has just come off at Richmond, was emphatically a convention of the rump of a rump party in the State. Even the respectable men who were inveigled into the movement were ashamed of it. The convention was called by persons assuming to be a Republican State Central Committee family of a Mr. Belcher, who had two for the State of Virginia. Not one, we daughters, and, after a short acquaintance, believe, of this self-assumed committee were native Virginians, and, probably, not Shortly after the commission of the crime one of them had ever lived in the State behe was found one morning in the garret of fore the war. But this is not all. Their summoned and a verdict of suicide rendered. in Virginia. It seems that these gentlemen examine it closely nor did he make any vention of Virginia, held in Alexandria in mention of it for some time thereafter.— May, 1866, as a committee to distribute docuand were respected in the neighborhoods with a sense of their importance, and anxskeleton in both households, and the girls of a party, they assumed the powers of a did not seem happy and contented,  $\Lambda$  few State Central Committee, and very considweeks since the younger sister divulged to erately invited Mr. Botts to participate one of her neighbors the terrible secret with them. This he not only declined to which had so long weighed upon her con- do, but repudiated their authority as a State science. Her story was, that in company Central Committee, so that it appears, the with McNabb, whom she afterwards mar-convention was only a Hunnicutt & Co. afried, and her elder sister, she called upon fair, but totally unauthorized and absolute-

> > A Gentle Admonition.

themselves. - Nat. Intelligencer.

The New York Times of Tuesday says: "When we read of such incidents as that a visit a few days ago to Mr. Jefferson McNabb, all of whom commenced an as- of the negro youth who made a row in Mo-Davis, at Fotress Monroe, for the purpose sault upon Hudson, as had been previous- bile the other day, gathering a crowd of of inducing him to ask the President for a ly agreed upon in case he refused to render his friends to enforce his rights upon the justice to the girl he had so foully wronged. driver and conductor of a street car who Mr. Bagley believed that if a regular ap- Hudson was easily overpowered and killed, wished to prevent his riding, we feel the plication should be made by Mr. Davis, he by driving into his ear a portion of the same indignation about the acts of the ne-After the murder was accomplished, the white one. Every man who is deprived of

The farm of Daniel Webster, at Franklin, is offered for sale. The place contains about 950 acres of land, and Mrs. Over fifty disabled soldiers have been Webster's furniture can be had with the

> Laura Keene lately brought a suit against claims the copy right. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of \$2,-

The Memphis Avalanche announces the stripe, in the following style: "One by one the leaves of Radicalism wither and decay.

The census of New York for 1865, recent-

The Jews in New York are organizing an insurance company.

A Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suf-No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

pany, standing in the name of W. W. Peirce, having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

NOTICE. ERTIFICATE No. 414, for twenty shares and No 1221, for three shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Com-

containg 239 acres.

net known.

that application will be made to the President and Board of Directors of said Company for a renewal Adm'r estate W. W. Peirce, dec'd. Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1867 11-4w Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. Surratt Case\_Early Trial Secured.

Washington, April 23.—The question of the trial of John H. Surratt was revived in the Criminal Court to-day by his counsel, who filed a written motion praying that the term. The motion rehearses in detail the announcement of Surratt's arrest in October last, in Egypt, and the patience of the prisoner, who has been in custody ever since, without being granted a trial. It de-

for trial, and, in conclusion, says that Surratt is ready and challenges enquiry. District Attorney Carrington said he was willing and anxious that the accused should have a speedy trial, but he could not do anything detrimental to the interests of the government. When the case

He did not consider it so great a hard-This frequently happened with prisoners, but he said it would be agreeable to have the trial take place on the 27th of May.

Mr. Bradley announced his readiness to

proceed on May 20th, but Mr. Carrington declined to agree to that day and suggested Jnne 18th. After some further discussion the mo tion for a continuance was overruled, and the counsel for defense then announced The wreaths that fond ones lovingly twine, that they would be prepared for trial on Let the whole world their ashes de May 20th. It is not improbable that the prosecution will have to be prepared some Will bring spring flowers! and bow the head, time between May 20th and 27th, as the court does not seem disposed to grant a

longer delay. The case will probably be tried before Judge Fisher. Judge Carter, who, it was an old bachelor, complains about the large

Dickens has been reading his works in their buttons in lieu of plates and saucers. Ireland with great succe

From the Land We Love. MEMORIAL FLOWERS.

FANNY DOWNING The Lord of light, who rules the hours, Has scattered through our sunny land Mementoes of His love in flowers,

This month they bloom in beauty rare, And more than wonted sweets display, As conscious of the part they bear The Tenth of May.

On which the South in plaintive tone Of pride and sorrow mixed with bliss, Speaks: "As a nation, I can own No day but this!

I give on it, my glorious dead The tribute, they have earned so well, And with each bud and blossom shed A mystic spell. I lay the Laurel wreath above

Pure as the stream where it awoke, And spotless as his Bishop's dress,

The Fleur-de-Lis, in song and lay The emblem of true knight-hood's pride, I place commixed with Jessamine spray,

Fresh Morning-Glory buds I twine With scarlet Woodbine laid beneath; And mingle with them Eglantine;

I offer as the proper gift, For AMBROSE HILL. O'er Pender's pure and sacred dust Let Bleeding Hearts and Bays be swept;

Their leaves and odorous gums, displayed

And form of Maxcy Gregg, below,

have consented to issue free return tickets to the total a fresh those who may attend the meeting. Let Stars of Bethlehem gleaming lie,

Thursday, 9th day of May next, at the late residence of Thomas Lee, in said county, proceed to

And with its drooping tendrills draps The Buck-eye's stem.

McCulloch's grave.

For him who made all hearts his own. The sweetest Rose of love shall bloom,

I mark with the Forget-me-not, I give my cherished dead a part

DECKING THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS'

Anniversary, April 26.

And chant o'er their tombs your grateful lays.

adorn.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings.

House.

ing himself in his barn. No cause is assigned. Mr. F. had been several times a member of the Legislature. NEW PAPER.—Thos. B. Garner has com-

menced the publication of "The Weekly Transcript," at Elizabeth City. It is open commencement at the University this year to all parties for the discussion of political promises to be a most brilliant affair. Our topics. We wish the new candidate favor hall, and promptly responded in the followerty," and no one is silly enough to think COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—The citizens

> Pic-Nic. —The colored people of Salisbury and vicinity had a grand pic-nic last Mon-They were addressed, by invitation, by Major W. B. Robins, who gave them some excellent advice. Everything passed

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE RICHMOND morial Bazaar, in Richmond, are the follow-

done. At the front gate of the yard a returned "Confed" is in the act of embracing his "ole ooman." In the rear a number of chickens and ducks lend to the

degree. This cameo is for raffle.

General Rodes at Chancellorsville. The Tuscaloosa Monitor, whose editor 'the gallant Lieut. Col. Garvin," as he is

wounded in this battle, says, in publishing Radicals. [A voice—You are right.] I Governor of the State and Mayor of New line in trim uniform of the Imperial guard, A participant in this battle will recogdivision, from its advance until the field out on the ground enjoying the sunshine. Chancellor's house, that Gen. Jackson, rid-He will wind himself up like a hoop, and ing up to Gen. Rodes, said: "General, with whom I am identified, [Cheers.] by his actions continually remind you of your troops have carried every position They may say what they will, I will stand them respectively. At this last election fled cap. It is their only head dress. the reptile he so much resembles. His with a gallantry unsurpassed. From your body is not only shaped like a snake to a skillful handling of them, you deserve proconsiderable extent, but is pied all over. - motion, and shall have it. Sir, the day is He seems to have no mind, relishes wild ours." This was probably the last recomgame above all things else, and when a mendation for promotion ever made by of liberty and humanity. [Cheers.] I deserved it, let the history of the country tell. His old brigade and his division will join with us in thanks to his accomplished His mother, some eight months before his and noble lady, for enabling us thus to add birth, had the misfortune to tread upon a to the history of the times this report, from I see Radicals here that have been negro rattle snake. Large sums have been of his manuscript copy. As great in the mistraders. fered for the privilege of exhibiting him, fortunes which have overwhelmed her beloved South, as she was kind and gentle to

is only certain that the French Emperor was loudly cheered, his hits at Brownlow has had a run of ill-luck for the past two being received with especial satisfaction by years, while fortune has favored his rival. Russia alone seems to be uneasy and not unwilling to take advantage of the Luxem-

J. P. Benjamin, ex-United States Senator from Louisiana, and ex-Secretary of State of the Confederate States, is meeting with great success as an advocate in the English Courts. In regard to a very able argument in an important case in which Mr. Benjamin was employed, the Lord Chief Baton complimented him very highly, and the editor of the New Orleans Times says: "A compliment from a Lord Chief THE WILMING TON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1867.

Express Freight Train.

We are pleased to Bearn of the succes which seems to attend the exertions of our Railroad officials in scenring new business for their roads. Intelligent and unceasing energy and industry characterize their ment, which must not only result in the commercial prosperity and advancement of our city, but will most assuredly redound to the success and profit of our

One of our leading dry-goods merchants informed us yesterday, that he telegraphed to Baltimore on Wednesday of this week. for several boxes of goods to come by the "Old Bay Line and Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Through Line," and that he had them in his store con Friday Morning. This, we learn, is no uncommon occurrence now, since the late arrangements have been perfected. One or more freight cars, we are informed, are attached to the passenger trains between Portsmouth and this place daily, and all goods, by the Bay Line, the Annemessic steamers, the "Old Dominion" Line of steamers from New York, the Clyde steamers from Philadelphia, or the Boston steamers, for Wilmington, Goldsboro', and all points South and West of Wilmington, go directly into through cars at Portsmouth, and leave by the first passenger train, and, of lighter and more valuable goods.

who have experienced expensive delays by whole pack. other routes, will find none here. The business facilities of our railroads are most ample, and goods received here for points be forwarded immediately by passenger speditious, no delay being met with here, the distance to Goldsboro' is

The success with which our railroads are transporting freights, both as to dispatch and price, is compelled to have a most healthy ticles of prime necessity made cheaper, but products are enhanced on account of decreased rates of freight and the certainty and dispatch with which they reach market. The effect upon the value of our railroads themselves, must be most beneficial by the skill and intelligence with which they are being managed, and we poses. predict for them a prosperous future. Our observations in such matters have been somewhat extended, and we are yet to find any roads conducted with more ability or energy than our own.

## Political Inconsistencies.

liticians change their opinions when party struggle between the races,—to array the most every State recognized as in the Union, drill demands and party success requires. blacks against the whites-to persuade the shaping through the Congress of the United To-day, unarmed and unattended, we see a blacks that the whites of the South are States the destinies of the country, acting gallant Senator victoriously invading a their social and political foes. Rather than through its National Executive committee country in which he but yesterday solemnly see such men as assembled in Raleigh in and speaking through its chosen and most declared from his seat in the Senate of March get possession of our State govern- distinguished leaders, would not wilfully the United States it was unsafe to travel. ment, we will gladly welcome General Sic- and mischievously deceive a people, whom He comes, too, with no peace offerings, but kles as our military ruler, and look eventu- it has already, by hostile legislation, refor the avowed purpose of dividing the ally to the sober second thought of the duced to the last extremity. It might well South into hostile parties; to array the la- people of the North for justice, which we be supposed that common decency and orbor of this section against its capital; to know we could never receive from dishon- dinary honesty would compel their recogpoison the minds of those who occupy our est and dishonorable politicians who are nized and honorable champions to keep sons against those to whom they look for daily support; in a word, to persuade the blacks of the South that those with whom time has gone by when much can be acthey have been reared, among whom they complished for their benefit. If modera- bible; that at least the high-priests, comment and support, are their enemies, utter- had been shown, they could have aply unworthy of their confidence, and whose proached us with some chances of ultimate continued exercise of the elective franchise and control of the government must end in and vicious negroes and worse white men, the renewed enslavement of the colored their efforts will be futile. As a rule, the

lent and unconstitutional legislation, these Pennsylvania, the factories of Massachu-Radical politicians declared, with all ap- setts and the ship-yards of Maine, vote pearance of sincerity and truthfulness, that with their employers, not from fear or comthe blacks were unsafe among the whites, pulsion, and if not conviction, at least from and forthwith, to remedy the crying evil, policy. It will be the same at the South. the former were enfranchised and many of the latter were disfranchised. To-day, when this falsehood has served its purpose, and the Southern people, making a virtue of torney General Stanbery upon the Geornecessity, are endeavoring to carry out in gia Injunction case, and will follow it togood faith the exactions of Congress and morrow with the reply of Mr. O'Connor .our Military rulers, they are denounced as The Mississippi case will be argued on Frileading the blacks astray by flattery and in- day next. There certainly cannot be subdulgence. When it suits their purpose, jects of more vital importance to our readthey refer to such examples as GENERAL ers than are embraced in these cases, nor HAMPTON, to show the good results of Rad those in which the patriotic heart of the ical legislation, and they lagain use the country so closely sympathize, as the solemn "peddling amnesty," will possibly open same instance to prove our rebellious spirit, appeals of sovereign States to the highest the eyes of the Southern people to the and the imminent danger the "man and legal tribunals for protection against the en- value of such pledges and pardons. Mr. brother" stands in when left to the wily actments of Congress. The National Inschemes of unpardoned rebels.

Northern orators, great and small, from tirely with the noble cause of those States. they will, to radicalize the South, the negro | the usurpation of power under them, as to be worked as they desire, or failing to the recognition, endorsement, and enforcement by these political speculators. These when speaking, not alone for the South, pon which will yet be used to accomplish feelings, or sentiments. their own destruction.

### Radicalizing the South.

course, come as expeditiously as possible at calize the South is not more evident from utive agents might be restrained from the enforcethe following extremely moderate prices:- the campaign just inaugurated by the Re- ment of oppressive legislation. The Attorney well says: For first class goods per 100 lbs., from Bal- publican Committee at Washington and the timore to Wilmington, \$1 00; from Phila- advent in our midst of such leaders and ordelphia (per Angemessic, no insurance), ators as Wilson, Kelley and Nye, and such is heard on argument. The court-room, simple \$1 20—per steamers, \$1 05; from New York vagabonds as Conway, than it was by the in its appointments and limited in its accommodations. \$1 05; from Boston \$1 13. We should legislation which preceded. If we believthink that these rates would attract the at- ed this effort to extend their party organitention of shippers, and if the former de. zation into the South proceeded from a de- bar are the Attorney General, his assistant, the lays at Portsmouth were overcome, as we termination to restore these States to their learn they have been by the earnest and just position under the Constitution, whethsuccessful attempts of our officials, this er their labors were successful or not, we line must certainly become the favorite for would hail with pleasure the zeal with which this party has opened, and the spirit with We know nothing of any special despatch which it is determined to conduct, their by way of Portsmouth route for freights Southern campaign. If we felt that the along the North Carolina Railroad; in course they have adopted had been founded fact, we are reliably informed that much de- in honorable obligation to this section, and phrase commented on the momentous importance lay is experienced, but thanks to the en- that they desired, regardless of their sucergy of our railroad officials, this matter cess, that the South should take part in the has been pressed so determinedly and per- next Presidential election;—if we believed sistently upon the agents at Portsmouth, that this campaign bound the dominant that the line hence is working efficiently party to the implied pledges of the Military and promptly, as daily experience clearly bill, we would joyfully welcome the whole Radical Congress, in weekly instalments- that the case was one of which the court had no

"The little dogs and all, Tray, Blanch and Sweet-heart ;"

Conway, Hunnicutt and Holden, as frein Central and Western North Carolina will quently as their interest and their means would justify.

> Since the cessation of hostilities, thing else a complete restoration of the Union and the honorable reconciliation of no loss of dignity, to the tribunal which the Sections. We saw nothing then, either lice might be done. The objection against politic or conditions of the surrender which should have prevented this—nor could we see any- refuse to enforce it, or obey, was most impressively expounded." thing to hinder these desirable objects in the honorable compliance of the South with the terms of that surrender. We know that every consideration of policy; of national interest and national prosperity; the might be, of liberty, made these things par-

It is a little remarkable how rapidly po- among us, it would seem, to inaugurate a suppose that a great party, controlling alhouses, work our farms or attend our per- trying to float to the surface in the present strictly within the bounds of party instruc-

success, but now, with the exception of idle

## The Injunction Cases.

We publish to-day the argument of Attelligencer says that the Supreme Court

race of beings, who could not be protected from their violent persecutors by the authority of the General Government, exerber in gracical force and effect to what should the first a mild confiscation, to pay those who have been robbed by disloyal men. These are my wishcised through means of the Freedmen's itself, we have not the least hesitation in Bureau, has now become a power in the saying that the great heart and the strong land and is receiving the attention of legal mind of the country sympathize en-Wilson to Conway; but if their votes and What a reflection it is that mighty States the eloquence of political orators and in- and many millions of people stand, in view trigues of political vagabonds fail, as fail of the revolutionary acts of Congress, and will be turned over to the tender mercies of almost helpless suppliants at the foot of the despised rebels, their political welfare be- throne of the highest tribunal of justice ing of as little moment then, as their mate- known to the land. However grand the rial well-being is now. If he cannot be contemplation of a State impleading before fashioned into a mere voting automaton, the Supreme Court of the United States for carry the South even with this support, ment of its rights under the fundamental the negro will be dropped as a bad invest- law; however noble and elevated its cause, people need not expect the shrewd Yankee | but for every State and every man in each will carry any "dead weight" in their great and in every one of them; yet the mind political race. If their votes cannot be and heart are utterly prostrated by the laceased to give strength to the Radical party, rating reflection that States antagonizing they will not long be permitted to add to before the same tribunal upon the most the number of Southern representatives in common of material subjects occupied a Congress, and we predict that eventually higher place in the thoughts of partisans the negro will look to and receive all his than the great parties and the grand ispolitical privileges from Southern Legisla- sues now staked before a tribunal that can tures; and the time is not far distant when only regard law and truth, while defying the Radicals will desire the elective fran- the suggestion that its course can for a sinchise to be curtailed rather than extended | gle moment be swerved by considerations at the South. They have fashioned a wea- of party or of sectional or political views, In dscribing the scene the same paper

Before the nine Judges appointed to interpret General of the United States, whose duty it is legally to advise with and defend the Executive, resists the prayer for the injunction, and asks that the motion be dismissed; and yesterday the case pearance, as usual, save that Justice Grier, wh health is feeble, take his seat in advance of the Court, aided by his colored servant. Within the eminent counsel for Georgia-Messrs. Black, O'Coner and Cowan; for Mississippi-Messrs. Walker and Sharkey; and near by are Senators Johnson. Patterson, Morgan, Stewart and Fowler, and a number of distinguished lawyers, amongst whom we recognized the Hon. Thomas Ewing, Chief Justice Carter, of the Supreme Court, Philip R. Fendall, and others known to the country.

"A few minutes after the opening of the court were occupied by Judge Black in a brief, vehement speech on some railroad case, of the merits of which we could gather but little, when the Attorey General rose, and in impressive, earnest of the case, and then passed to a dissection of the nature of the laws complained of, and of the character and grounds for an appeal to an equity court We publish the argument elsewhere, and it speaks for itself as an eminently lawyer-like, exhaustive, and able presentation of his side of the question Argued on purely technical grounds, he studiously avoided the solemn question of the constitution and adroitness which cannot well be surpassed. Shippers on the North Carolina Railroad who have experienced expensive delays by who have experienced expensive delays by ther routes will find none here. The whole pack,

"The little dogs and all,

"The little dogs and all, which States, as civil corporations, can appeal when their rights and franchises are invaded; sachusetts Senator. that by the very terms of the Constitution the court is bound to protect their constitutional may appeal to the State tribunals. But sovereign States, which have agreed that the Supreme Conr shall be their tribunal of arbitration, are in the position of nations which might agree upon an international high court of appeals. have clothed with the authority, to ask that just in the progress of the war, or the manner cal decisions was very forcibly and eloquently dispronounce the law, leaving it to the Executive to

## Republicanism.

We observed yesterday that we would hail with delight the advent of the Radical orators, "political missionaries," to use the preservation of the Constitution, and it language of a Northern Radical organ, "from the North, to enlighten the Southamount objects of wise statesmanship, and ern heathen," if we supposed their action we have seen nothing since but political and their promises bound their party to machinations and party interests to prevent | speedy and certain reconstruction. If the the accomplishment of these patriotic pur- attempt to radicalize the South was an earnest of their determination to admit the As much as we desire the early restora- excluded States into the Union, we would tion of the Union and the cessation of the | willingly afford them every facility to push present military government, there is a price | their work and offer them every good wish too great to pay for it. We would much in their labors, but success. The creduprefer to remain under the present gov- lous, who might look with distrust and posernment than give the South over to the sibly with contempt upon the pledges of views of the extreme Radicals, who come such nondescripts as Conway, are apt to tions; that their words of "enlightenment So far as the Radicals are concerned, the to the Southern heathen" would be in strict accordance with the tenets of the Radical have lived, their companions on the play tion had prevailed in their councils-if jus- ing immediately and by official authority ground and their friends in after life, and tice had marked their legislation towards from their political Mecca, would prove no to whom they must now look for employ- our people-if confidence in our honesty false prophets; that what they preached could be relied upon as "by authority."

ern canvass, when, possibly, warmed by the welcome he had received and influenced by prospective success, he gave some hopeful race or their early and utter extinguish- elections at the South will prove no excep- promises to the Virginians, at Fortress tion to those at the North, where it is Monroe, in regard to early reconstruction. Yesterday, in order to excuse their vio- found that the laborers in the mines of The telegraph summary of his remarks contained the following promise: "He Southern representatives in Congress if his remarks "by asserting that he would leave Virginia with a full conviction that a Republican Governor, Legislature and 'two Senators, would be elected." This glimmer of light, as feeble as it is, did not escape the wakeful vigilance of the Congressional dictator, Thaddeus Stevens, who and common dangers has taken the place of men takes immediate occasion, through the columns of the Washington Chronicle, to read Mr. Wilson and all future party orators a lecture, which, if it does not cause them to be more prudent in making promises and

Mr. Wilson had hardly begun his South-

Stevens says : "No man should make promises for the party

s, and mine only, perhaps.'

Although the "Great Commoner" close his edict apparently most modestly, the faithful will recognize its binding force. It well enough for members of Congress during the vacation, who wander southward for recreation, for observation, for future promotion, possibly from patriotism, probably for pay, who speak too flippantly grets hereafter about pursuing such a course. to over-credulous hearers, away from the restraints of party organization, unawed by the keen eye of the "Chief of the Star Chamber," to have their leader hold the check rein over them and remind them occasionally by a mild tightening when their pace exceeds the party gait. This official proclamation had immedi-

ate effect, if we may judge from Mr.

Wilson's Newbern speech, according to

the Commercial, which says: "It was a

garble of thistory, a disingenuous harangue-calculated and intended, we have no doubt, to do mischief as between the black and the white." Thus, it seems, Mr. Wilson's mild preparation of Conservatism oozed out at the ends of his fingers at the gentle reproof of Stevens We were satisfied that his behests would be obeyed and party discipline would prove more potent than alluring hopes of success by tickling the credulity of Southern audiences at the expense of organization and, possibly, of honesty. The National Intelligencer, in commenting upon That every effort would be made to radipromptness with which it will be obeyed,

> "That the above ukase, from the chief of the tar chamber, and the dictator of Congress, will e obeyed in crouching servility by most of those dling themselves Republicans, even including what are termed Conservatives, as distinguished from Radical Disunion Destructives, we cannot, in good conscience, do otherwise than give full cre-lence, faith, and confidence. Credence! Have not the acts of Conservative Republicans, so-called, in Congress and of the press, (we speak not of hose in uninfluential positions,) from smallest eginnings of yielding, landed them finally in the xtremest and worst forms of Disunion Radical-Faith! What faith can be reposed upon men who speak of sentiments as of oath-bound ligation at one moment, and at the next violate hem by votes inflicting incalculable mischief and What confidence can be Confidence! laced in any man or set of men that, from devotedness for official position, or for spoils, will for-sake right at the behest of a party leader or a par-

### Response of the Whigs.

The attempt of Mr. Wilson to get the old Whigs of Virginia to attach themselves to the Radical party does not seem may have been very insidious, but as yet ven, and before the government of the United States. fully this attempt on the part of the Mas-

North Carolina. A common object, comasked, and very frequently it is unknown of old Democratic counties, and vice versa. we Nected a President of the United States We have seen the foreigner and the former arm, and supporting each other with the same fervor with which they stood shoulder to shoulder in the forefront of the battle. No, we have no parties now, but Constiutional and anti-Constitutional parties. The

stronger we are oppressed and persecuted were the last to come out. (Great applause.) by the powerful Radicals of the North, the ing, but to protect what little of rights and plause.) freedom that may be left to them from the of deadly strife. I have said to you that the government of deadly strife. ruins of a Constitutional Government.

But for the promised extracts: worthy gentleman of Whig antecedants,

The appeal of Senator Wilson to Henry Clay Radical banner, is about as stupid as it is impuonservative party. It never took near cuts to It preferred to be right-as the of the party understood the term-rather

'It was its strong, persistent opposition to the sition of territory, that lost Clay his election 4. It was its determined support of the Missouri Compromise, that lost its prestige in the South. The Whig party proper was always, and eminently conservative, and the appeal of Wilson to Whigs of the South, to forswear what consti-

will fail, utterly, entirely "The Whigs of the South never were consolida-They believed that each government. Federal and State, had its legitimate orbit in which to revolve, and that the wisdom of the framers of our organic law had wisely guarded against jarlities; so that no danger existed in regard to the clashing of rights as long as each dy revolved in its own orbit.
"The Whigs of the South did not recognize the

right of coercion in 1860, and they do not now re-cognize Mr. Wilson's threat of coercion—confisca--unless they joyfully accept the terms of the ary Force Bill! As they have been true in the past, so will they, the Whigs of the South, prove true to principle in the future. Not as a party-for the people of the South, thank God. prove true to themselves, in being true to their

The Lynchburg News, edited by a gallant gentleman of like antecedants, accomplished with both the pen and the sword, responds as follows:

"The policy of the movement in which Senator Wilson is engaged is so patent, that we wonder any Virginian should for a moment be deceived. 'said there would be no impediment to The appeals to the prejudices and the cupidity of the old Henry Clay Whigs are so evidently prompted by the desire to perpetuate political power in they elected Union men." He closed the hands of those who have been the willing in struments in inflicting upon us the calamities under which we now suffer, that we are astonished at even the semblance of consideration with which they have been greeted.

been tried has welded the hearts of the Southern cople into a homogeneous mass, in which form-political prejudices have been broken cown; s have been blotted out, and the re membrance of common trials, common suffering, ories of former enmitties. During the war, through which we have struggled and suffered, all former the bivouse, the battle-field, the hospital, the prison, and the cemetery, have been shared alike by Whig and Democrat. The half famished Whig has shared his scanty ration with the starving Democrat. The shout of triumph, which in the moment of victory rung out from the lips of the ela-ted Democratic soldier, was re-echoed in stirring cadence by his no less enthusiastic Whig com rade; political distinctions were annihilated amid the smoke and carnage of the battle-field, and from that baptism of blood the Southern people emerged united by sympathy, endeared b fering, and unitized by poverty and danger.

unknown, to unite in frowning?down the mischie

The Alexandria Gazette says

"To meet and counteract these plans, [of the Radicals] the Southern people have no "money"—but they have honest hearts—and they have a common interest to sustain. The Conservative vill hold fast to their principles, and be consistent, united and straightforward in their opposition to radical and destructive men and measures to the constraint of the constraint o as far as they are permitted to do so under the circumstances by which they are surrounded. All this may be useless as to present results. We do not know that. But it will, at least, be honorable, and it will be right. And there will be no re

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Delivered at the Negro Mass Meeting held at Dudley's Grove, in the City of Wilmington, on the first of May, 1867.

#### BENJAMIN ROBINSON, Esq., OF WILMINGTON.

ALSO THE REPLY OF

Mr. Wilson being introduced said Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens of North Carolina :- I am grateful to you for this kind and generous greeting accorded to me to-day. I came here to-day, fellow-citizens, in response to an invitation upon public affairs, and shall endeavor to-day to vindicate the action of the government of the United States—of the people of he United States, and of the Republican party of the United States;—I mean the government of the States loyal to their country; the people loyal to their country, the Republican party that saved he country, and made it forever a free country. Loud applause.)

God in his providence gave us this grand empire; this land of illimitable resource, to be developed for human power and for human happiness. A patriotic ancestry gave us Democratic institutions, established a government of the people for the people and by the people. For nore than eighty years that government shed its counteous blessings over the land. We were acustomed to contemplate, with gratified pride, the stability of our institutions. As we cast our eyes across the water and saw the revolutions - the rising and falling dynasties of the old world, turn proudly to our country and learn to believe that it was immortal. (Applause.) As we turned our eyes toward Mexico and the republics of Central and South America, and beheld the revolutions, the shifting and changing that followed each other like the "fleeting shadows of summer clouds," our thoughts returned to our own country, and we believed she was as immortal as the ame of the man who saved her. (Cheers.) But during the last seven years this country, with all its blessings, and with all its hopes, presented to the astonished gaze of mankind a humiliation occasioned by a disastrous civil war, such as the world had never seen. For four years a bloody and devastating war brought upon us sorrows and woes of the most heartrending kind Milhons of men were raised for the purpose of carying on this war. Our green fields were ridden, our bright waters stained with fraternal blood.— The young men of the republic, in the pride of the wives and sisters that loved them, to meet in deadly strife on six hundred battle fields. land was bathed in the blood of fathers, and husbands and sons, and the bitter tears of the mothers, wives and sisters, their wails and their sighs anded through the land. Who is responsible to meet with much success. His appeals for this before the world, before the God of Hea-

from no respectable quarter has there been Alexander H. Stevens said on the 14th of March, 1860, that the "Government of the United States a favorable response. We publish below had never done an act that any man in the United extracts from leading papers of Virginia States had any right to complain of," and he, (the It showed tribunal to fully this attempt on the part of the Mas speaker,) challenged any man to show where any man had attempted to contradict that statement from that day to this. The people of the loyal States are not responsible—they were patriotic—they loved the country—the whole country, includthat by the very terms of the Constitution the court is bound to protect their constitutional rights. Individuals, when wronged, may appeal to the common-law courts. Ordinary corporations was appeal to the common-law courts. Ordinary corporations was appealed to the Stellar tribunals. But saversign North Carolina. A common object, comin order to carry out your doctrines of secession; but here in the loved light of Heaven, and under the shadows of shose trees, and before the Eternal to-day, in this State, no question has been hold its supporters responsible for every drop of blood shed, for every death, for every dollar ex-pended in this accursed rebellion. (Cries of "yes,

what was the former party affiliations of yes," and cheers.)

And now I stand here to-day in the State of persons offering for office. We have known North Carolina to maintain the same doctrines I former Whigs returned from the strongest maintained on the floor of the American Senate when Mr. Clingman, of your State, told us that if would be in favor of keeping the territories for the Know-Nothing walking to the polls arm in and children's children, it would be an overt act; that it would justify secession, the establishmen of a Confederacy, and, if it came to blows, he told us he hoped the blood would first be shed there. I took occasion, then, to tell him that "We, the people of the North, wanted no war; that we were a peaceable people, but that if it came to blows, while we would be the last to go in, we would told him in the presence of Congre was provoked they would find that the men who more closely will the people of the South had fought at Lexington and Concord, who had trampled to a mire the fields of Chippawa and unite, drawn together, not only by a com-munity of feeling, of interest and of suffer-and preserve forever the government of the Uni-ted States; and we have done it. (Continued an ted States; and we have done it. (Continued ap-

ernment is not responsible for it; that the rebel chieftains and leaders are responsible before man and God, and now I want to call your attention to The Fredericksburg Herald, edited by a some facts, and I want you to remember those facts, and take them home with you and give them your most earnest attention. I say, here now, in all sincerity, that from the year 1835 down to the tearing down of the old flag at Fort Sumnever interfered with the rights of any portion of know it-God Almighty knows it, and will hold them responsible for the guilty talsehood by which they fired the Southern spirit. (Applause.) When the year 1861 dawned upon the country, the Representatives of the seceding States, came into Congress and offered a resolution in regard to the book of Mr. Helper, of North Carolina .-They charged that the responsible party were responsible for everything he had written in that sponsible for everything he had written in that book. They defeated John Sherman, the candidate for speaker. The same feeling sprung up in the Senate, and then it was that Toombs and the Senate, and then it was that roomes and Davis, and Brown, and Mason and Slidell, and Davis, and Brown, and leaders who were Benjamin, and the chiefs and leaders who were meeting nightly, organizing rebellion, while

Then it was, I say, that these men told us that if we elected a President, they would, in the language of Keit, of South Carolina, "shiver the Union from turret to foundation stone." And Wigfall, of Texas, strenuously and flagrantly threatened the disruption of the country, while other Senators substantially reiterated the same expression. But the people of the United States men who read their Bibles, who invoke God's blessings on their fellow men, the great masses of the intelligent people of the country, went forth in their might, and made Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. (Loud cheers for Lin-

The Democratic party did all they could to help

elect him. They threatened to destroy the country, and they went into a Convention at Charlesand rejected the choice of the party-Stephen A. Douglass—for the purpose of hurling the country into rebellion. On the very day the Democratic party, after adjourning to Baltimore, nominated John C. Breckenridge, a leading Demo-cratic Senator, said to me, when I asked him how he liked it, "By God, Sir, I like it, I have not seen a day for fifteen years I would have made the Union—I have not seen the day I would not destroy it, and this destruction of the Democratic party is the beginning of the destruction of this accursed Union." The battle was fought by these men in 1860 for the purpose of destroying country and building up a great slave-holding republic that should embrace Mexico, Cuba and various other places, and they believed that they had only to clap their hands, and the nation would die. This purpose was stated in the language of Stephens "that the republic, the corner stone of which was to rest on human bondage, should e maintained at any cost, even to the destruction of the Union." Now let me tell you, it was a wicked thing to raise the standard of revolt against this republic—to attempt to destroy the life of this great nation. But it was wickeder than that attempt, more wicked than the of 350,000 loyal men, to attempt to establish a government resting on the slavery of four and a half millions of crushed men. (Cheers.) The motive of this rebellion was the most wicked motive that ever actuated any body of states-men of the Old or New World. And let me say to

you, that as peace is restored, and the excitements of this conflict cease—as the poison of slavery gets out of our blood-as perverted reason assumes its empire—as the world goes on, darker and darker, and darker will grow the pages that sumes its empire—as the world goes on, darker and darker, and darker will grow the pages that record the motives and the acts of the great leader of this great crime against humanity and God.

The Government of the United States was compelled, forced, driven into protection of the national life. When Congress assembled, after the electrons whether the good in such a manner that no man can know mean or black men." (Applause.) You must have want you to take care of yourselves. We want all life. When Congress assembled, after the electrons when mean can know mean or black men." (Applause.) You must have want you to take care of yourselves. We want you to take care of yourselves.

(Laughter.) Then they proposed we should put in the Constitution of the United States a provision, providing that slavery should go into all Territories now in our possession, or hereafter to be acquired, South of 36 degrees 30 minutes, making as who believed with Washington, who saw with him the dire effects of slavery; who believed with Pranklin that slavery was a terrible crime; that it was a breach of trust; who believed with Jefferson that God had no eternity that could take sides that God had no eternity that could take sides with those men; who believed with Madison that slavery was a lamentable evil; that the word slavery should not go into the Constitution of the United States; who believed with George Mason, the great son of North Carolina, that when the aboli-tion of slavery should take place, it would be an event cheering to every lover of liberty all over the world, subservient to their wishes. (Applause.) We believe the doctrines of the old revolutionary fathers; we believe the doctrines of the men who carried us through the war—founded the in-stitutions of the country—made the Constitution of the United States, they were abolitionists. Now they would seek to let slavery go into the Territo-ries and countries South of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, and protect it there, thus making us each one responsible for slavery. We could not do it. We felt if we consented to it, when life's labor should de done, we shou!d sink into obscure graves ; that what Grattan called "purchasing the immortal in every respect. And now you are sought after indignation of history," that God's curse would pursued, implored and asked to trust and be upon us, and the human family would leathe our names through all ages. And they asked us to do another thing, and what was that? That we should bondage. (Applause.)

Mr. Johnson, from Georgia, who went up in put a provision in the Constitution that they might take their slaves to any part of the North they felt disposed. They wanted liberty to take them into the Hall where Independence was first declared, into old Fanuil Hall, where the Chila Independence was born to Bunker Hill, upon coln." See how this man has come do an from his which Toombs said "He would call the roll of his slaves :" trade in those sacred places. But we would not

do that. (Cheers.)

And we had other propositions put to us, and were told the country would be destroyed if we did not conset to them all; and a great many of them told us if we did consent it would go anyhow.

us, try us, give us a chance. (Laughter.) In the first place, after Congress met—the Thirty-Night Congress—finding their country in a sad condition under the President's policy, we offered to constitutional amendment, and we submitted it to

Sent of "Old Virginia." (Continued laughter.)

No matter what other portions of the country thought of it, it must be in the bond that this should be done, and that slavery should shake

let it go. (Renewed laughter.)
In Massachusetts we have allowed black men vote from the year 1780 down to this hour, and to vote from the year 1750 down to this hour at the last election we elected two black men to our Legislature, and they have not disgraced it very much. I think. (Laughter and cheers.) We black man should never be a citizen of the United | equal laws. States, and if we did not do that, these gentlemen were to "shiver the Union from turret to founda-Man and God would have cursed us if we had. (Applause.) It was a black man on Bunker Hill that shot down the British Commander who led the column on the third attack and stormed the having violated that oath, should not hold office fortifications of Bunker Hill. (Great cheering Black men have always fought for this country. A black regiment was raised in Rhode Island, commanded by Colonel Green, and that regiment three times drove back a British regiment at one of the severest battles of the war. greatest victory that we have been bragging of there is not one of them who was not saved by down to the present day—the battle of Red Bank the parole of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, or some on the Deleware river. (Loud applause.) They other General, who, in his abounding charity, fought with our fathers in 1812, on wave and land, protects them. There is not one of them who and they ask us that they should be made citizens, could not be tried for treason, convicted of treason, aright for which they have nobly fought. They son, and executed for treason. Let most of these colored men in the South, and they did not like to have them walking around—it made slaves disthat they should go there to delve in the earth, tory of the human family has a rebellion of this beneath the scorching rays of Summer and the snows of Winter. We did not choose to do that. character occurred. That some of the leaders have not not been tried and executed, but not one

Nine tenths of these people told us they would not stay if we did not adopt that. We did not do it, so they went out to please themselves, and they made themselves—and we did not want their they made themselves—and we did not want their they will come back when it pleases us to take Confederate bonds. (Laughter and cheers.) We had a little band did not want what yet remained in their fieldsof men down at Fort Sumter, and we sent the star of the West with a little food to keep them ed to keep the government of our country, and to from starving, and when the vessel entered the harbor it was fired into and compelled to return, and Wigfall, of Texas, told us that "the old bunting had been insulted, and we dare not resent ard of revolt against their country no more fornd so they made their farewell speeches founded a government resting on human bond men of this war, should not hold office, either na-And the poor men thought it would live in this christian age and in this Western world. Now upon these men who occupied seats in the Senate and in the House of Representatives rests, before I think it is abounding charity itself. man and God, the guilt of the blood that has been shed, and the tears and sighs and sorrowngs which have been witnessed in this land for the last six years.

Well, the government was compelled to put into the field two millions and a half of men to suppress this rebellion and sustain the authority It created the most powerful navy that ever rode the waves. It incurred a debt of ountry. It raised three hundred and twenty-five and after four years surrendered : one after another surrendered, and the old flag waved victorious rebel territory. (Cheering.) A million of victo-

The power of the nation was triumphant, and e power of the reb It had no men, it had no money. It exhausted itself and died. (Continued laughter.) There is one thing that will live in that rebellion in spite of the wickedness of the cause, and that one thing is, that the young men of the South who were dragged into the war, fought with heroic valor, maintained on many fields of victory and defeat the name, the prowess, the strength and the vigor of for it; they were our countrymen, and we were not

Now, when the rebellion went down, there came to us, on every breeze that was wafted from the south, words of surrender, submission, and the question, "What are you going to do with us?"say to you here, and I want you to remember it—we have lost 325,000 men—our brothers, our ions and our children; we have two or three hundred thousand wounded and maimed men amongst hearts, for I say to you we suffered, as well as you, in this terrible contest, all over the land. We have a debt of three thousand million dollars that must be worked out by the laboring men of the entire North and South. Abraham Lincoln, the first after Washington, dear to all Americans, the man loved deeper than any other that ever ruled in the Western World, has been murdered because erished with starvation at Salisbury, Andersonville and Belle Isle; but yet, I say to you here now. that all over the loyal States, while we rejoiced in the triumph of our arms, we have not one senticountry! (Applause.) And now, I ask you to-day, and why it is, that we have passed through these two years of controversy. Our armies have done their work; our generals have chieved the victory; our statesmen raised armies, created navies, raised men, money, conducted the government of the country with consummate ability. We were strong, powerful, prosperous, had more men to put in the arny than when the war began; the name of the ountry had become a tower of strength the wide

without the assistance of Southern statesmen, alcarry on the government a great many years longer out them. (Laughter and applause.) Had the President of the United States, in the gress together, I have no doubt that a policy would have been inaugurated that would have been cheerfully hailed by the entire country, and pefore now, but there gathered about him a class f ambitious men; men who got the idea into their neads that they could found a new party, one that might stand outh and the Radicals of the North. They made the attempt, but that was all. On the other hand who are the men who maintained the government of the present day? They are men who are accustomed to sleep on the field of victory, what they say they do, and I want you to rem the struggle of arms and of principles they laid down their principles and opinions and marched straightforward to defend their country. They will do it again, in the future, if necessary, and there is no power in North America to defeat them. So you boys here should vote with us, for in doing so you know that you are voting with the unconquered and unconquerable power of this country. (Loud cheers.)

world over; she had leaped a thousand leagues

higher up in power; the government still stands

I will tell you what I would have done if I had had the power. I would have issued a great pro-clamation. I would have executed a few of the great leaders, and have pardoned everybody else, and told them to go home and go to work and build up their country again. I told the President I would have adopted that policy. I would have sent down a sheet of paper, and you would have said, "Your Constitutions must all be changed in such a man can know Without his vote it is evident that the room on Friday last was a seene of intense Radicals care very little for the emancipation or the civil rights of the negro—their philanthropy resolves itself into mere demagogueism when party interests require, and the black man is a saint or sinner as he applands Holden or Wade Hampton. This plands Holden or Wade Hampton. This properties of the properties of the result as it may, under laws or rules whether the superior of the United States was composed the powerly and danger. \*\*

"Should any considerable number of our white of the unitive despoyer and danger. \*\*

"Should any considerable number of our white of the United States was composed the man of the United States was composed the man of the United States was composed to the national council and the plack man is a saint or sinner as he applands Holden or Wade Hampton. This should not according to the substration of the United States was composed the from of the United States was composed the place of the sation of the United States was composed the place of the state care of yourselves. We want you to take care of yourselves. Who unto the main three distinction of the national council and was a seene of intense of the interest to those who care to save any relie interest to those who care to save any relie interest to those who care to save any relie interest to those who care to save any relie interest to those who care to save any relie interest to those who care to save any relie interest to those who care to save any relie interest to those who care to save any relie interest to those who care to save any relie interest to those who care to save any relie interest to those who care to save any relie interest to the hat the country was to leave not of the united? How the national council and was to leave not save, with the national council and was to the save, which the national council and was to the save the balled, forced, driven into protection of the national life. When Congress assembled, dark the left wou

ties, their property and their lives. (Applause.) And you must establish free schools for the edu-cation of your people, black and white; for, by it is what we have done and are doing d we want you to help us finish it. (Cries

The President adopted what he called "my policy." It was a policy under which there came back a spirit of defiance against the government. back a spirit of defiance against the government, of insult to loyal men, and it was of hatred towards the freedmen of these States. The record is made up. There are hundreds of men sleeping to-day in their graves because Andrew Johnson and the provides the provider of to-day in their graves because Andrew Johnson adopted that policy, and the people of these States endorsed it. Thank God that policy has gone with the rebellion. (Cheers, and cries of "thank God.") It will return no more forever, and a policy has been adopted that has brought peace back again, and has caused the authority of the government to be respected—all hopes of the rebellion to be crushed, and you black men before me to-day are enjoying your rights as American citizens free and equal with white men pursued, implored and asked to trust and try the ien who undertook to break up the government of the United States, and keep you forever

1860 to Pittsburg, Penn., laid down the doctrin 'that capital should own labor. He said also, that "he would ather have any one of his slaves President of the United States than Abraham Lincombs said "He would call the roll of his but he has not done it—(laughter)—and slaves by the hand. He don't say now that capital must own labor, but he says to labor, (Laughter and cheers.)

We had slavery in the District of Columbia, and they wanted us to put it in the Constitution, that we should never obolish it there without the constitution, that we should never obolish it there without the constitution and you must elect such men or nobody comes in any you must elect such men or nobody comes in any you must elect such men or nobody comes in any you must elect such men or nobody comes in any you must elect such men or nobody comes in any you must elect such men or nobody comes in any you must elect such men or nobody comes in any you must elect such men or nobody comes in any you must elect such men or nobody comes in any you must elect such men or nobody comes in any you must elect such men or nobody comes in any you must elect such men or nobody comes in any you must elect such men or nobody comes in any you must elect such men or nobody comes in any you must elect such men or nobody comes in any you for adoption. (Laughter.) You tell us that that constitution amendment dishonored and degraded you. I say it was never intended for any such purpose, an it does not do it. There is not a man in the wor should be done, and that stavery should shake the fetters in the very faces of the representatives of every nations, even in the Capitol of our country, until Old Virginia consented, that we might let it go. (Renewed laughter.) Is there anything degrading in that? (Cries of no, no,") Then it proved that no state should st put a provision in the Constitution that a that citizens should live under the protection of equal laws. Who is degraded by that? ("None, We did not do it. We could not do degraded by that? ("None, none.") 'None, none.") Then degraded by that? (C'None, none.") Then it provided that men holding certain offices, having taken an oath to support the Constitution, and (Great chee ing.) in the States or under the government. Well let us see about this.

These men, with hundreds of thousands of others, without one single cause, without a pre-text that can be justified, raised their hands It won the bragging of there is not one of them who was not saved by plunged into treason, and uld have the right of suffrage. (Cries of men are now breathing treason and abusing the nat's so.") They had a few thousand free very men through whose mercy they are living and ontented, so they wanted a provision that we more charitable, more humane than any men that hould pay their expenses to the Western States; sver trod God's green earth. Never in the hischaracter occurred. That some of the leaders man has been tried for all this tional or State, until they were relieved of these disabilities by a two third vote of Congress.

Here is a man that sits in the senate of the United States, knowing better, he goes out of the Senate, raises the standard of revolt, pulls the young men of the South in the battle, conscripts them, has them tied together, and pushed into the field of battle for the purpose of breaking up the government of the country; and we say the him, sir, we don't take your money nor land. your liberties, your blood, your for eited life, but we say you shall never more sit in the Senate of the United, until we choose to consent to it. Now this mercy of the government, too charitable, too o fight more than six hundred battles to save it. merciful, if at all subject to complaint, is disa proved of by them. This provision was rejected er surrendered, and the old flag waved victorious under the inspiration of Andrew Johnson and his in Southern breezes, over every square mile of the policy, with scorn and contempt But after all it will be adopted-it will go into the Constitution rious men marched home, received their pay and we shall remove these disabilities when men prove by their acts, by their words, by their daily lives, that they are worthy of mercy, but not til

then. (Cheers.) When we found that amendment was rejected that loyal men were insulted; when we found that thousands of black men were murdered, and that dom, we passed what you call here a Sherman bill. It was a bill introduced by Mr. Williams, of Oregon. It was the product of several men, for tell you we made it wiser than we knew how. God in his providence directed and controlled our actions, and under his good guardianship, we produced that measure, and we included in it the addition that the black men of these States should have the rights of suffrage. It is theirs It is a possession, and no power on the North American Continent will ever be able, if you are faithful to

(Great cheering.) But I am told here that this provision and the supplementary act that did not let these rebe Legislatures keep the States out, but made them ubmit the question to the whole people—I am told there is degradation in that. I don't see it -(laughter) I dont feel it. I think the Const tutional amendment is bristling all over with charity, generosity, liberality, the victorious, conquering country.

yourselves, to take the ballot out of your posses

plause.) Well now let me say here, that I believe you are oing to adopt this constitutional amend We know that thousands of our sons have down here; you are going to organize, and that e Senators and Representatives who can take the oath of office, that you will conform your State Constitution to the requirements that act, and that youlwill carry it into effect. But ment of hatred towards our countrymen I am told by some men here that they are oppose to it. Well you surrendered with General because you could not help it. (Laughter.) I am sure of one thing, and that is, that the colored men of the South will on election day do the work. But I tell every white man here to-day, you who stood by your country amid the storms of rev lution, and you colored men who were always loyal when devastation swept over the land. cell all loyal men-the men who were dragge into this rebellion; the old Jacksonian Democ the Harry Clay Whigs and repentant rebels; young men that were deluded and misguided eivil war, and who on the battle fields shed their blood-that I trust you will stand square to-day plant yourselves on the platform, the republica though we have been taught to believe that we could not do without them, and I think we can all the loyal men of the country and all the liberty ving men to stand upon, and if there is any body that don't want to stand upon it, let then raise their own State, stand on their own platform Spring, and all the Summer of 1865, called Con- and go on. (Laughter and cheers.) I believe it is of vital importance that we should not have black or white platform in the country, but that we should have one founded on principles so that men may go the way their principles lead them, that they will stand together, think alike, act alike, speak alike and vote alike.

I want to say to you, fellow-men, and there is a reat many of you here to-day-I remember a to put the musket into the hands of the man it was said by your masters that the black man would not fight. They did not know any thing about you. (Laughter.) Our people up in our country have forgotten more about you than your masters ever knew, and we knew them much better than ever you did. (Continued Lughter.) Because the relation of slave and laughter.) Because the relation of slave and master is of that character that they never that each other. It is an unnatural relation in which both of them are trying to deceive each o he and in which they also (Laughter and cheers.) Well, we put a must in your hands, they said you would not fight for us, but 180,000 of you did fight, and 32,000 died better. General Lee asked, before he war closed they wanted to to put the musket in your hands; they want do it, but you would not do it for them. citizens of the

read that "God made man in his own image;" that every man should "do unto wish others to do unto him." seen men in this country calling themselves dem ocrats who would not allow the negro to vote. If ocrats who would not a low the negro to vote. If a man calls himself a democrat that don't make a strength, that the South would of its own free acdemocrat of him. I remember very wen when the franklin Pierce wrote to Davis. He said, "if the war should break out and the two sections come for I look upon it as a continuation of the old par-We undertook to march an army to the conquest of the South could not consent to that, and it was on that account that slavery was not abolishknow we have a few limber backed republicans, who are always afraid and trembling question of suffrage comes up, and I tell you we want your votes, our prayers and your labors, by day and by night, for the pu pose of shaming our members, and I tell you also, we will have a bg job of it to do that. Slavery has reached the on our part of the country; it has cast its dark spirit world. over it, and we have a great many men who have been opposed to your liberty. Connecticut will be ashamed to deay to the black man, any longer. right of suffrage -to the black man who fought

for them.

A case you in the first place to throw away the whiskey bottle and endeavor by the means in your power to elevate your race and do good for your country. I am a yankee, and they tell us we can see a silver dollar a mile off. We cannot see a say now a mile off or any where else, but we can any now a mile off or any where else, but we can see greenbacks, (laughter,) and I want to see you engaged in all legal employments; be industrious and labor to lay up your money, and you who have got little children, they are not going to be sold any more. (Cries of thank God.) come into your houses now and take your babes out of the cradies land sell them; they can't take your wives and sell them. Get lands and homeand when I say this, I mean earn the

money and buy lands.

We have got 45,000,000 acres of land in these States, that were in rebellion We cut them into eighty acre lots so that more than 80,000 families can settle on them. These great plantations have to be made into farms. The necessities and interests of the large land holders demand this.—You can buy land, get homesteads, be land-holdcheers.) The great Union loving, humane, progressive radical republican party of the United tates, is to be henceforth doubt that these States are at peace, and now, I say to you, act with humilit and passions engendered by war; forget all the wrongs of the past; stand up Levote yourself to the clevation of your country, you race, and I say to all our friends here, don't be afraid, we have a party that is large enough to (Cheers.) I have known men who acted as if they wanted to keep their party small.

I have been fighting more than thirty years for emancipation. I began in a small party, it was so small that it was sneered at and looked upon We want every person to belong to that party. I have never belonged to a party so large that we could afford to lose a single in a out of it, and I advise you to invoke all men, black men, men who were dragged into a rebellion, and especially invoke the poor degraded white men of the state who have been cursed with slave y more than the black man, to come on that platform. "Now is the day and hour." I invite the men who fought on battle fields, invite the brave men who fought against us, but who have come back again, who against us, but who have come back again, who are ready to fight for the old flag and stand shoulder to shoulder, and move forward to victory.— Don't be afraid of being swallowed up-the men who are right always—swallow everybody else-trust in man and in God, and you will make our country the proudest, the grandest, and the most sublime on the face of God's habitable globe. at the head-with England and all the nations will have to look up when they see the United States happy, prosperous and great. (Enthusiastic plause.) It is in our power to do more for the enduring peace of this country, than any set of men had ever the privilege to do. Within the last wrought every day of its existence always for country-never from spite. This great party will do its work in North Carolina, and in the future we will have peace, affection, kindness between the different sections of the country, and in a few the wish, the prayer of every lover of his couny, of his race, of every man who desires to love An enth. distic burst of applause followed the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's address, which was again and again . endered, amidst which the Hon

## MR. ROBINSO, N'S REPLY. Mr. President and Fellow Citizens :- I have

Mr. President and Fellow to the speech of listened with profound attention to the speech of the gentleman who has just add. essed you. I commend that speech for its eloque use and its an anecbeauty, but it reminds me somewhat of an anecdote I once heard up in my country about an old old soul. And there came along another preacher who had a great regard for eloquence and for picy. The old man invited him to preach. The old man was called on to pray the Lord for many good gifts, as well as for a great many wants, and he sent up his prayers, and among other things he said: "We thank you that you have called him to preach for us, but, oh Lord, it is windy and he reach set to say whether you shall have the right to say should be reduced in the second set to say whether you shall have the right to say should be reduced in the second secon

ring Mr. Madison's administration, a war broke out with England. A blockade was proclaimed; this as did the blockade which existed during the late war, kept out foreign goods of every descrip-A tax should be levied. The manufacturers of New England and of the Northern States generally, went before Congress and proposed that a tax on all foreign goods coming into this country chould be levied. tax and thereby formed for the manufacturers of the North an incidental protection, but a revenue ufacturers should be protected. The South op-posed the imposition of that tax, and that was

Halls of Congress, between the North and the South, in regard to taxation. It was not a queswere engaged in this way for thirty or more was an element of strength to the South, an to destroy that strength, not from any philanthropy, that slavery should not enter the territories .--

er lay a suppliant at their feet for her rights un-Federal Constitution.

the gentleman did not love the old flag any better
by way of an explanation, proceeded to explain
than I did. My ancestors fought to establish that
flag in North Carolina, and in many a place they
in his first address. He concluded by thanking met the British and fought on the principle that them for the patient manner in which they had there was no right to taxation while people were listened to him while he endeswored to show them left without the right of representation. I loved that Union and Constitution, and that old flag at cessary that the South should retire from that Union, no man, I care not how much he may have loved the Union, regretted the necessity of that the South an original secessionist, and belonged to a class of men who were not the men most in Zavor of slavery, but who, nevertheless, thought

Bierstadt's new picture, "The Domes of Union, regretted the South should retire from that Club.

Sec. 22, Schedule B.

The Domes of the South and degraded portion of American and the Science and Scien

country and you know a mean vankee is the mean- the election of Abraham Lincoln was a su est man in the world. (Laughter.) We have men enough in New England, on the Connecticut river, who have had 250 years of christian teaching; who have had 250 years of christian teaching; who have had the Bible in their hands and have who have had the Bible in their hands and have that "God made man in his own image;" others as he sorted to secession. I believe, and I announce is n." We have with confidence that I will be sustained, that but for the determination exhibited by the North to man caus numsen a democracy well when tion have abolished slavery thirty years ago. Bu war should break out and the two sections come to blows, that the battles would be fought in the North." I remember Vallandigham said that "if we undertook to march an army to the control of the land of the land of the control of the land of the lan ed by the Southern people themselves. It is a well known fact that whatever may have been the isposition of the South as regarded slavery, she , when trampled upon, stand as long as she the power to stand and offer resistance, and n submission is necessary, she will submit as oughly and as completely as any people in the

orid.

The gentleman in the course of his speech retried to the fact that colored men were entitled your in the state of Massachusetts, and in dong so he tells you that they have been entitled to nold office sin e the year 1780, and to prove his section, he tels you that there are at the preent time two black men in the Massachusetts Leislature. I ask him how many there were there efore it became necessary for the white people to show you that they regarded you as their equals? t is not since the war ended that the Republican mail. they have been doing so before. The gentleman old you the South was the aggressor in this mater of separation—that the United States governnent sent a poor little ship and let the Co tes fire on that vessel at Fort Sumter-that the fired the first gun in this war. He forgot to tell you how the United States soldiers got into this his tract for mining purposes for \$3,000. ort-he forgot to tell you how a United States How must the list-taker manage? sneaked out from Fort Moultrie and got insneaked out from Fort Moultrie and got in-to Fort Sumter—it was a breach of faith on the part of the government and it was that act we resented. We went to war, fought and were whipped by them, and now, in the gentleman's own words, "that is all very true but how did they raise troops downed.

true, but how did they raise war?" (Derisive cheers.) I You can buy land, get homesteads, be land-noiders, and walk on your feet, calling none masters but looking up to the God of all humanity. (Loud cheers.) The great Union loving, humane, progressive radical republican party of the United they were not fought to abolish slavery, but that party of the United they wanted the Union restored, and after they party. I have no they wanted the Union restored, and after they undertook, after it was no longer necessary to conceal the shed Senator tells you that s we are out we will have to stay out until they together on the platform of country, liberty, justice and humanity; look to God for direction, and to us, but to those men they inveigled into their armies to fight for that purpose.

After discussing these matters, the Senstor propage 3.

ceeded to talk to you about President Johnson's policy, commonly called "my policy." He tells you that after the South submitted there would have been no difficulty in fixing matters up, but or the unauthorized interference of the President. Now let us examine his rights in the premises.— By the Constitution he is the commander of the army and navy of the United States, and crushed nt what he and the Senators were pleased to call bellion and until a treaty was ratified, he had lso a right to pre-cribe the time to the conquered Who else at that time had so much right to represent the government of the United States as President Johnson? He was chosen Vice President, and I have no doubt, by the votes of the p ople, and I have no doubt, in part, by the vote of the Senator himself. By these votes he was eleva ed to the Vice Presidency, and by the deed of an assassin, he went into the Presidency.
I will tell you what President Johnson has done or you, you were not free by proclamation of the ident of the United States at the time the war nded. He had no right to make you free, but Mr. Johnson came to the Southern States and will strike out of your constitutions

the acts which authorize slavery all my influence to have you admitted into the (Loud cheering.) A country that France with its Union. He fixed it in the law so that for all time imperial power—that Prussia with its Bismarck to come no man should have a right to say you Court of the United States could not touch it ; so you did not need the hovering, protecting wings of the Republican party to give you freedom.— You got your freedom not through them, but through the instrumentality of Andrew Johnson. The gentleman has told you what his plan for onstruction is. His plan is that he would come outh and tell you to go to work and make a livng, and he would divide the land of some of the prominent leaders of the rebellion amongst you: legrive them of their rights and perhaps mete out all matters pertaining to it. He said that he would itinerant class of laborers. have given you the right to vote, and he says that he gave you he freedmen's privilege, and yet he says nothing in that bill which is his policy and not President Johnson's, about your having a right to hold office here. I heard some time ago that a number of republican men invited some of you to attend a meeting, and they talked on and some of them were invited to make a speech. He thanked them for their kindness, he said he beheved he had a right to vote, and he wanted them to explain to him why it was he had not a right to

told office as well as to vote.

The gentleman arraigned the South for having aller to accept the constitutional amendment. portion to your numbe. But I did not have any I shall therefore devote myself to pricking this somewhat lengthy speech of the gentleman who as just ast down, and I shall join issue with him of our men from holding office. That question of our men from holding office. on the question of the late civil war. They claim that the Southern States without any cause separated from the federal government, and endeavored to establish a separate existence. He tells you also, that no overt act had been attempted. that the southern States without any cause separated from the federal government, and endeavored to establish a seperate existence. He tells you also, that no overt act had been attempted, that the republican party which controlled the government intended no violence to the rights of the Scotth. he South.

Fellow-citizens, to understand this question of they have the power, as they have, why don't they yet, whenever the proposition has been made for trial, and, his counsel have done it time and again, whenever they go before the Courts to have the matter tested; whenever they go there and show a willingness on the part of Mr. Davis to put himself on the laws of his country that country himself on the laws of his country, they shrink from the task and don't dare to bring him to trial. He has made the attempt on several occasions, and then the attempt has met with failure. I want to show you how Mr. Wilson has stood in advocate of emancipation. I am afraid the perfectly satisfied that he would not come here with the intention to deceive you. In 1855 he made a local institution—that we are not responsible for its existence, and that we have no legal authority to interfere with it in any way whatever. I am content to leave slavery to the people of the ocratic doctrine of State rights in its application

tempts to encroach on the reserved rights of the emancipation for thirty years? It looks to me somewhat different. If I had been advocating emancipation for thirty years, I don't think I could ever we and mothing is to be deductive to disguise what they did in, and before appeal to their pockets—such an appeal has never ever go and make a speech denouncing all infailed to produce contention. The two sections fringements on the reserved rights of the States. with the institution of slavery, and then prolast sales being at 61 cents. At the time of making
land cleared for cultivation. House rent
land cleared for cultivation. House rent
their past mistakes and accept the inevitaland cleared for cultivation. House rent
their past mistakes and accept the inevitaland cleared for cultivation. House rent
their past mistakes and accept the inevitatheir past mistakes and ing in strength, which would soon invest her with a power which would enable her to establish this with the institution of slavery, and then prothe fact, that the abolition of slavery was a mere accident, and that they (the slaves) would never destroy that strength, not from any philanthropy, accident, and that they (the slaves) would never have been set free if it was not to serve the mother attention to the discussion and destruction of slavery. The question was not whether slaves of ambitious men. He implored his hearers not taxed as having a salary, but are taxed their attention to the discussion and destruction of slavery. The question was not whether slaves of ambitious men. He implored his hearers not taxed as having a salary, but are taxed to white and black voters between this section.

School teachers, who from any philanthropy, accident, and that they (the slaves) would never the montant of the slaves) would never the pupils taught by them, are look to a very full and geneal registration accident, and that they (the slaves) would never the montant outrage upon never to commit an of slavery. The question was not whether slavery should be abolished or not, but whether it should
tery of designing men whose sympathy for them
Gain on purchase and re-sale of lan e restricted to certain territories. The North was assumed to serve party purposes. They would med that Congress had a right to legislate searn before long that their real friends were the slavery should not enter the territories.— Southern people, and he trusted that in whatever April 1867, must be estimated as "income." The South claimed on the other hand, that the Constitution gave them the right to carry slavery solely by the desire to do good.

1860, that this conflict must end in the overthrow of the South. The South saw she had to contend the vindicated with great force the actions of of the South. The South saw she had to contend against a powerful and aspiring North in the race for wealth, and knowing that she would be thrown the Senate of the United States that was time. So if A buys of the m the senate of the United States that . was the senate of the States that . was the senate of the Senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the Senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the Senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the Senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the United States that . Was the senate of the U The Senate was held by some of the leading members of that party who favored a similar course of had last spoken could prove so conclusively that action. There the South stood environed on every side by here provides the Northern people did not want to set the slaves

From the Raleigh Sentinel. STATE REVENUE MATTERS.

> STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, April 24, 1867.

Various questions as to the construction of the aw have been addressed to this Departnent. I give below, in substance, my answers n the hope that they may be of service to officers administering the law.

The following extract from a late order of Maj Gen. Sickles, will show that the collection of the State taxes must be made, notwithstanding the

To List Takers and other Revenue Officers:

recent Act of Congress placing the State under military rule:
"XVI. Nothing in this order shall be construed

to restrain or prevent \* \* \* the collection of any tax, impost, excise, or charge levied by authorit f the United States or of the Provisional Govern ments of North and South Carolina; but no im-prisonment for overdue taxes shall be allowed." I will be pleased to learn the views of any one who conceives that his business or property is induly taxed-will give those views carefuly conunduly taxed—will give those views carefuly consideration, and if, in my opinion, the objections, are just, will report them to the General Assembly for their action.

If in any county blanks for taking tax lists have

not been received, they can be had on application to the Comptroller, whose province it is to farnish them, and who long since forwarded copies by Very respectfully,

KEMP P. BATTLE,

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE. A. dies in 1860, leaving a tract of land to B. C. and D., valued at \$1,000. B. sells

Answer.-Under Section 28, Act for col would have been the value of B's tract in 1860, supposing no mine had been discovered. Under Section 29, he will then estimate what additional value has been imparted to it by finding the mine. The value thus ascertained is that to be returned. In the above case B does not list any part of this increase of value as "income.

VALUATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. Personal property liable to taxation ad valorem must be valued at the market price the property is located. See Rev. Act,

POLLS-WHO ARE LABORERS. Landowner employs hands liable to poll-

tax, giving as wages part of crop; he must list them.

Landowner lets his land to negroes, under contract to receive part of the crop as rent; he is not bound to list them. It would be the same if the owner furnishes team, &c., provided he parts with the control of the land, and cannot direct the labor of the hands.

The question is, who has control of the land? If the owner, he must list the workmen. If the hands have control until crop time, they are tenants, not laborers.

The Sheriff, when the owner of the land is not bound for poil tax of the cropper, should enforce the payment of the tax by distraint of the growing crop. He has no right to return as insolvent one who has an interest in the growing crop.

If the renter of land employs laborers, he s bound for their poll tax. A planter is not bound to list his manager or overseer. Nor is a merchant bound to list his clerks.

Employers must list those in their ser vice 1st April as day laborers. This construction is thought hard, but the words are too plain for doubt, and, indeed, the to enquire into the fact of listing by examrevenue bill as originally presented was ination of the returns, and to present any amended in the Senate by the addition of offenders against the law. the latter clause of the section under consideration, mainly to secure tax from this

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE I don't know whether he regards the worth \$325. Only \$25 is to be listed.

SHARES OF STOCK in Railroad Companies (except Raleigh & Gaston and Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Stocks, which are exempt, the former until

dividends exceed 15 per cent. per annum the latter absolutely, must be listed at their market value, along the line of the roads. MONEY. \$100 can be deducted from cash on hand 1st April. If a man has net income over

money on hand 1st April, it must be taxed as "money," as well as "income." an order, Should list the shares of stock owned there-

place where the Bank is located, under Sec. 11, Class 1, Sched. A. CLASS 2, SCHED, A. Watch 98, Gold and Silver and plated ware ; also, pleasure carriages and harness,

ferent with jewen v and musical instru-Carriage and horses used by Physicians, exclusively in practice, are exempt,

SALARIES. A clerk in a store, receiving compensation of \$50 per month, must pay the salary bama, North Carolina, and, as we believe, tax if he receives from April 1, 1866, to April 1, 1867 over \$500. The sum of \$500 cannot be deducted from the total.

Net income under \$500 not taxable. If over \$500, that amount cannot be de

ducted. The expense of keeping carriages and Also the necessary expenses of lawyers in

attending Courts. All "food," &c., bought by a farmer for his hands or stock, but if the farmer pro-

If a farmer give food as part wages to his in greater favor with the government. This years. The North, annough it had a superiority of numbers, saw that the South was rapidly gainder H. Stephens previous to the war, in which he ing in strength, which would soon invest her with is to the interest of the owner to have the The most respected are those who avow ing some miles North of this City, was table of sales below the price has gone down 3 a 4 cents

School teachers, who receive tuition

to B for re-sale, A is liable to the ten per

listed the liquors in this State.

ry side by her enemies, who were inspired by bitfree that they (the Southern people,) would have
ter malice, determined to crush her out and make
plunged into civil war, and he did not know how
and he sells to B for re-sale, by the express language of Sec. 2, B is liable for the ten per cent. tax, while A is only liable for one- all this will appear. fifth of one per cent. on his sales, under

If A, in the above case, retails the liquors,

chase. If the dealer gave \$3 per gallon for cure the ballot, and, as a whole, we think, and also paid the \$2 tax, he must list the people will secure the majority of it. Nowhole, \$3 per gallon.

MERCHANTS AND OTHER TRADERS. I last year gave the opinion that if A. ourchases raw material, bestows on it his abor, and then sells the product of his labor, he is not a "trader" within the mean ing of the Revenue law, although he has been decided to be a "trader" under the bankrupt laws of England. The General Assembly with a knowledge of this construction has not changed the words of the law. Hence I give the following opinions

with confidence: 1st. That a steam saw miller is not taxed under Sec. 5, Class 3, Sched. A, on his purchases of logs, although after sawing them into lumber he sells the lumber.

2d. A newspaper editor does not pay on his purchases of paper, &c. 3d. A shoe manufacturer does not pay

on purchases of leather. 4th. Nor a sculptor of tomb-stones on his purchases of marble. 5th. Nor a manufacturer of yarns or cloth

on his purchases of cotton. 6th. Nor a planter on his purchase of guano, afterwards converted into cotton or wheat, &c., &c. In these cases the article sold is totally

different from the raw material bought .-The business conducted is that of manufacturing or producing, not of "trading." But if the business is to "trade"-to buy articles and re-sell them substantially in the same form, the person conducting it lecting Revenue, he must estimate what must pay on his parchases, although he may, as subsidiary to his main business to

some extent, carry on manufacturing. Jewellers and Druggists may be mentioned as examples under this head, specially named in Sec. 5.

Merchants and other traders who list their purchases under Sec. 5, page 9, do not list their capital for ad valorem taxation under Sec. 10, p. 6, but they are bound for tax on their "net income," if over \$500.

Bakers, Saw Millers, and other manufacceeds \$500.

chants. In such cases they will pay as merchants under Sec. 5. Where they sell the goods of others as consignees only, they must pay on their sales. If a commission merchant buys for a regular merchant as negotiates a sale for a commission merchant, they boast of so loudly abroad : the latter must pay the tax on the sale .-But the broker is liable if he sells for the owner of the goods.

On each purchase of playing cards the tax accrues, no matter how often the same may

be sold. PISTOLS, &C.

The tax on pistols, &c., is not affected by wearing of deadly weapons. The tax is on the weapon, used or worn about the person, vote. at any time during the year, i e: from April able to fail to list after having worn the weapons, it is the duty of the grand juries

If a person uses or wears about his pering liable to tax.

Why did Books worth \$600. Only \$100 to be listed. employees are their minor children or

A house and lot, leased by the owner, an investment, to be used for a boarding school from carriages. is not exempt from taxation. Pianos exclusively used for instruction in a school are exempt.

The income of a school teacher, if exceeding \$500, is not exempt.

The South\_The Prospect,

We copy this morning another article We copy this morning another article ply train seventy miles west of Fort Laramic, was from the pen of Erastus Brooks of the New attacked, the provisions destroyed and the stock York Express, who has just reached his without an escort. \$500, and has the income in the shape of | home from a trip in this direction : THE SOUTH.

The South accept the situation, not from choice, but from necessity—not because olina, John G. Saxe, and John W. Forney, sailed they like it, or think it wise or just, but in by residents and non-residents, at the because they cannot help it. We think we speak advisedly upon this point, and certainly after a personal communication with a large number of Southern gentlemen, inof 1,000 bales at 28 cents. Flour quiet at an adcluding the editors of journals recently in firmer. Corn quiet at an advance; mixed westsession in Georgia, with whom we enjoyed a long, frank, and free communication.— at \$22 55@\$22 75. Lard heavy at 121@134 cents. responsibility, it is necessary we should go back responsibility, it is necessary we should go back and examine the history of the country during two long years shut up from the light and air of the latter part of Mr. Jefferson's administration the latter part of Mr. Jefferson's administration to most sincere, and the motive to it is the ness made stable, property made secure, heavy.

Stocks active. '62 ex-coupon 1078, '64 1058; '65 and the general interests of the Southern people subserved. This is certainly true of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Ala-

gia, for example, may theorize with Governor Jenkins, who has placed his State before the Supreme Court in antagonism with the acts of Congress—but they will rather act in registration, in calling a Contract of Congress are firm; bulk shoulders, loose, 9 cents; packed 10½ cents. Mess pork \$23.75@\$24. Western lard 13½ cents. Whiskey vention, in acquiescing with the results of the Convention, with ex-Governor Brown -than whom perhaps, no man at the South horses, used exclusively by physicians in did more to "fire the Southern heart" their practice, can be deducted from gross against the North, and to place the people in open rebellion against the General Government. Indeed, for this matter, the boldest of the secession leaders in 1860 are

very often the foremost submissionists in 1867. Some of them are honest enough to avow their former acts and their present try to disguise what they did in, and before cents; sales 204 bales. the rebellion, in order to place themselves

look to a very full and geneal registration attempt to commit an outrage upon her .-

stock, &c., within the year preceding 1st in Georgia, the conservatives will probably She applied at once, on reaching the City, get one half. If the negroes were left to to Mayor Haywood, who, not having the Rosin.—The market for all grades has ruled without If A buys liquor in New York and sells of B for re-sale, A is liable to the ten per ent. tax, but B is not.

So if A buys of the meker in this Steta So if A buys of the maker in this State will be exceptional where the freedmen friend, to make search throughout the encloses quiet at lowest quotations below. The sales for and sells to B for re-sale, A is liable for the will vote against them. There are, however, secret Union leagues springing up perpetrated. The miscreant could not be \$2.85 for strained Common, \$3 a \$3 15 for No. 2, \$3.85, separate the negroes from their former as- tify him wherever she may see him. We as in quality, all per bol. of 280 lbs.—the latter price be of Sec. 3, Class 3, Schedule A, that A sociations. As a whole, the negroes, as trust that the villain may yet be arrested. they become intelligent, will regard these If A has liquor consigned to him by a organizations with distrust, if not with detestation. It is the negro's vote they seek, and not the negro's happiness, or social and educational improvement. In time,

In the large towns and cities the influence of these Leagues will be marked. In left Queenstown in one day for New York. Atlanta probably one thousand of the Rad- L. O. Phonex, son of the late Hon. J. selling them to persons buying for their own use, not for sale, he is liable to pay the Sheriff ten per cent. on his sales, under Sec. 22, Schedule B.

Attanta probably one thousand of the rural ical votes will be given, but in the rural districts the number will be small. On the Sheriff ten per cent. on his sales, under Sec. 22, Schedule B.

Attanta probably one thousand of the rural ical votes will be given, but in the rural districts the number will be small. On the late Hon. J. P. Phonex, a graduate of the Naval Academy, and some time in the my, Annapolis, and some time in the United States service, has been made a love the sales, and at present there is only a limited enquiry. We quote small sales as follows: Second love the sales are the sales as follows: Second love the sales are th

whiskey, he must list \$3; if he gave \$1, from present indications, the Southern to interfere with this ballot, or to prevent its free use. There will be less obstructions at the polls, in the South, than at the North. The negroes in some counties will outnumber the whites three to one. They will jostle and crowd their old masters in

way which will astonish the white men of

the North.

Such a spectacle of course will be a trial of patience and forbearance-but necessity knows no law. Only the Providence of God can see the end of such an experiment. If it shall not ultimately end in a war of races, it will be because of non-interference from the North and great good sense at the South. All realize that now that the negro is free, that he must be educated as far as possible. The leading men of the South advocate this and welcome all aid and encouragement to secure this end. The ne-

gro is much more tractable this year than last. He labors better in the field and better in the workshops. He is content either with a division of profits upon the farm or fair monthly wages on the road. In many things, it is true, he is a mere child in his dandyism and foppery, and this is particularly true of the young women, who are in danger of spending a year's earnings in a week, or a day, unless well advised and controlled. But everywhere in Virginia, in Tennessee, in Georgia and South Carolina one hears of improvement, such as better culture in the field, better regard for contracts, and that sense of self-reliance which was not felt at all one year after the

If then Congress means the acceptance of its harsh measures as a finality, it will be its own fault if all, or nearly all of the Southern States are not in good fellowship before the close of the winter of 1868. The commanding Generals South declare that there military bills are a finality. We trust that time will prove they speak by au- fit to be free.

AT HOME AND ABROAD .- In view of the repeated at the time of listing, at the place where turers, who do not pay on their purchases harangues which the colored race of our city, the whole duty. I ask the co-operation of of raw material, must list their capital un- newly enfranchised population, will hear from der Sec. 10, p. 6, and are likewise bound Radical orators from Massachusetts, and other for the income tax if the net amount ex- Northern States, before the present political can- such will exert themselves as duty and honvass is over, we publish the following extract from Commission merchants in this State fre- the recent speech of Governor Orr, of South Caroquently buy and sell goods as other mer- lina, to the Charleston Board of Trade, and commend it to the consideration of every colored voter. Let these party hacks who profess to be humane, benevolent and sympathizing men, pay Hon. J. W. Leftwich, Hon. W. W. Coleattention to the blacks in their own States, agent the regular merchant must pay the and manifest their sympathy for the race by cartax on purchases. So if a produce broker rying into practice, at home, the principles which

Governor Orr said : "When the emissary comes here from the State of New York, Massachusetts, or Ohio, and says to the black man, 'we are your friends; we are going to take care of you; vote with us; these white people cannot be trusted: I want our colored men to say to these emissaries, to the Massachusetts men, that in South Carolina, under this law, it matters not by whom it was passed, every colored man, twenty-one years of ago, is entitled to his ballot, and that he would not be allowed to vote in Massachusetts unless he could read and write. Say to the emissary of Ohio, who comes here for the purpose of giving the order of Gen. Sickles, prohibiting the advice as to how you shall vote, go back to Ohio, and enlighten the heathen there before you come here, because no black man there is entitled to Within the last three weeks New Jersey. 1st 1866 to April 1st 1867. As it is indict- man shall not vote under any circumstances what-

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1-P. M. Employers are not bound to list the pistols, &c., of their employees, unless such Patent Case of the Powell Manufacturing Company versus Hartford Carpet Company. The ar-

gument closes to-morrow.

It is stated that Chief Justice Chase has pro
Yard...181@ 19

Yard....1810 00 @ 2 25 posed a change of circuits with Justice Field, assigned to California.

Stevens has gone home, being supported to and Fish, # bbl., The Internal Revenue was eight hundred thousand dollars.

Seward received the Japannese to-day.

No definite programme regarding Mr. Davis.—

The Court meets on Monday, when his Counsel

Herring, will demand a trial, Secretary Browning is regarded out of danger.

Proceedings have commenced against Registers to compel them to re-open lists. A Fort Laramie dispatch says a telegraph supattacked, the provisions destroyed and the stock Superfine 12 00 @13 00 do North'rn 14 @ driven off. It is impossible to work on the line Fine..... 10 50 @10 75 Butter, N. C.30 @

From New York. New York, May 1—P. M. George Peabody, General Preston, of South Car-

to-day in the Scotia. Markets. NEW YORK, May 1-6 P. M.

105% new issue 107%; Ten-forties, coupons, 99% 99%; Seven-thirties, first series, 106%. Gold 135%.

BALTIMORE, May 1—6 P. M. bama, North Carolina, and, as we believe, of the whole South. The people of Georgents. Coffee firm and scarce. Sugar dull and nominal at 10 \(\lambda \) (20\(\lambda \)) cents for example. The people of Georgents with the orize with the original at 10 \(\lambda \) (20\(\lambda \)) cents for fair to good refining. Flour is scarce and active-nominally unchanged

ST. Louis, May 1-6 P. M. Superfine flour \$10 50@\$11 50. Corn is declining—\$1 06@\$1 12 \$\text{#} cental. La d dull and un-

changed. Louisville, May 1-6 P. M. Superfine flour \$9.75@\$11. Corn—shelled \$1 12; ear \$1 02. Bacon shoulders 9c.; clear sides 12½c. Lard 12 cents. Whiskey \$2 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1-6 P. M. Cotton-sales of 69 bales; market closed nominal; receipts 154 bales,

SAVANNAH, GA., May 1-6 P. M.

ble consequences.

The people of the North, therefore, may negro man and assaulted with an evident offering at 60 cents, but buyers are not disposed to op.

The people of the North, therefore, may negro man and assaulted with an evident offering at 60 cents, but buyers are not disposed to op.

The people of the North, therefore, may negro man and assaulted with an evident offering at 60 cents, but buyers are not disposed to op. themselves, without interference from power to issue a general warrant in the material change as regards prices since the close of our found, but the lady is certain she can iden-

> The Cork (Irish) Examiner says that for many years there has not prevailed more destitution than at present exists among the numerous poor in the city of Cork .-Seven hundred young men and women

Acceptance of Mr. Etheridge.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, NASHVILLE, TENN. April 16, 1867.—Sir: By the action of the State Conservative Convention, this day assembled at the capitol, it is made our pleasing duty to notify you of your nomination as the candidate of the Conservative party for Governor of the State.

This pleasure is enhanced by the unanimity with which your nomination was day (Thursday) the market is quiet, and only two small adopted, and the enthusiasm with which it was received.

Duly appreciating the importance of suc cess to the oppressed citizens of our be- \$1 55 a \$1 60 per bushel. loved State, we pledge the convention we represent, and ourselves individually, that tity at 20 a 22 14 cents per dozen. nothing honorable shall be left undone to

secure your triumphant election. Urging an early acceptance, we beg remain yours truly, etc.,

JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Committee. W. W. COLEMAN, SAMUEL H. JONES. Hon. Emerson Etheridge, Dresden, Tenn.

MR. ETHERIDGE'S REPLY.

DRESDEN, TENN., April 19, 1867-GEN-TLEMEN: I have this day received your communication of the 16th inst. informing me of my nomination as the candidate of

ability to meet the just expectations of supply of State brands is very light, and we quote only those who composed the convention, I will in the small way at \$17 for superfine and \$18 for not decline the nomination, nor will I hes- family. itate to say that, in my judgment, the prin- GRAIN.-The CORN market has ruled quite active ciples enunciated by the convention should satisfy all who prefer a government of law, of justice and equal rights for all the people of the State to the foul domination of an arrival. We note the receipt of only about 8,500 bushignorant, brutal and irresponsible despot- els for the week, of which there have been sales from

restoration of our disfranchised fellow-citi- at \$1 45 a \$1 50, as in quantity. OATS-Are in zens to all rights, privileges and immunities of full and complete citizenship." This, I am sure, will be accorded by every man in the State, regardless of color, who is himself

I will enter upon the canvass early in May, and I shall endeavor to perform my those only who feel themselves deserving the name and privileges of citizens. If all or demand, we can end effectually and forever the meanest tyranny which was ever hatched in the foul air of distempered per 100 lbs. times.

EMMERSON ETHERIDGE.

tee, etc., Memphis, Tenn. Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

as It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAY, fb 33 @ 35 LUMBER, BEEF CATTLE, (River # 100 lbs.12 00 @15 00 FI'r Bds..15 00 @18 00 BRICKS, Wide do .10 00 @12 00 & M.....12 00 @20 00 Scantling 8 00 @10 00 BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each. Molasses, # gallon, 2nd hand. 3 50 @ 3 75 Cuba. . . . . . 55 @ New. . . . 4 25 @ 5 00 Sugar house. 55 @ CANDLES, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb.,
Tallow......18 @ 20 Naval Stores, Turpentine # 280 h Adamantine, 23 @ Sperm......50 Coffee, # 15., Yellow dip.0 00 @ 4 00 Java ......40 @ Laguayra...28 @ 00 Hard.....0 00 @ 2 50 Tar, \$\pi\$ bbl.0 00 @ 1 80 Rio......25 @ St. Domingo.24 @ Tar,in ordr 0 00 @ Pitch, City 0 00 @ 3 50 COTTON, #8 fb., Ord. to Mid'g 23 @ Strict Mid'g .00 @ do No. 2..3 00 @ 3 25 COTTON BAGGING, Gunny, # yd 25 @ 00 Spirits Turpentine PEA NUTS. 2 75 @ 3 00 FEATHERS,

POTATOES, Sweet, bush 1 75 @ 2 00 Mackerel, Irish, # bbl4 00 @ No. 3...17 50 @18 00 | Hams......19 @ Mullets... 7 00 @ 9 00 Shoulders....15 @ .5 00 @ 7 00 Hog round. 16 @ N.C.roe,10 00 @00 00 Western Bacon do cut, 9 00 @00 00 Hams, .....161@ Dry Cod, # 1510 @ 11 Middlings....132@ FLOUR, Bbbl., Northern Shoulders ... 12 @ Family ... 14 00 @19 00 Lard, N. C... 17 @ GLUE, \$8 lb..25 @ 26 GUNNY BAGS.35 @ 45 do North'rn 33 @ Cheese ..... 18 @ PORK, Northern,

GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton. 82 50 @ 85 00 | Pork, Northern, w obl., City Mess 25 00 @26 00 Thin " 25 00 @00 00 Corn . . . 1 35 @ 1 40 SALT, Oats. . . . . 72 @ 75 Alum. Rice, rough 2 25 @ 2 50 Carolina,....114@ 121 cargo ...0 00 IRON, # fb., English, ass'd 8 @ 10 Contract . 4 00 @ 5 00 American, ref. 0 @ 10

American, sheer. . . . 9 @ 10 STAVES, № M., Swede. . . . 10 @ 12 R. O. hhd 30 00 @40 00 R. O. hhd 30 00 @40 00 ₩ ton. 000 00@160 00 Timber, ₩ M., Shipping 12 00 @16 00 Mill,prme 10 00 @10 50 LIME, # bbl.0 00 @ 0 00 From store 1 90 @ 2 00 Liquors, # gal., Mill Fair. 8 00 (domestic,) Mill, inferior to Whiskey, Bourbon ... 2 15 @ 4 00 TALLOW, Ib... 10 @ 11 N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00 | Tobacco, # b., Gin ... 4 00 @ 7 00 | Navy ... 25 @ Brandy ... 4 00 @ 9 00 | Medium ... 30 @

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARkets for the Week ending Thursday,

TURPENTINE .- We have nothing new to report in the market as regards this article during the week just en-have generally found ready sale upon arrival. The receipts continue unusually light, and are not sufficient for distilling purposes, and for the week reach only 933 blds. all of which sold at \$5 for virgin, \$4 for yellow

bbls., all of which sold at \$5 for virgin, \$4 for yellow SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- The market has been some BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—We learn that as a what depressed since our last review, owing to unfavor- Bank of N. C.,...35 highly respected female of the county, liv- able advices from abroad, and as will be seen from our

sing quotations of the market. TAR-Has been in moderate request, and an advance of 10 cents has been obtained on last week's quotation The receipts continue light, and the sales for the week

\$1 a \$5 17% for No. 1, and \$5 25 to \$6 87% for Pale

BEEF CATTLE-Are in active request for butchering purposes, and owing to the meagre arrivals the supply on market is barely adequate for present wants. We quote on the hoof at 12 a 15 cents per lb. net, as in quality. SHEEP are in moderate demand, and prime lot

Saturday, and only one small lot changed hands at 21 cents for middling. On Monday, however, there was considerable activity in the market under the favorable advices from both home and foreign markets, and the price advanced 4 a 5 cents, with sales of 60 bales at 24% ents for ordinary, 25 a 26 cents for middling, and 27 cents for strict middling. On Tuesday the market was rather weaker, under the news of a decline abroad, and 41 bates sold at 25% cents for mixed grades, 24 cents for low middling, and 25 a 26 cents for middling. Toparcels sold at 24 cents for middling.

Copy Meat - Has further advanced in price, and market only lightly supplied. We quote from the mills at

Eggs-Are in moderate demand, and sell by the quan

FERTILIZERS-Of nearly all descriptions are in very light stock, but at present there is only a limited demand. We continue former quotations: Peruvian Guano, 882 50 a \$85 ; Pacific do., \$75 a \$80 ; Patapsco do., \$70; Kettlewell's Manipulated do., \$60a \$70; Snow den's Manipulated do., 375; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Line, \$66; Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound, \$65; Baw's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$60 a \$65 ; Snowden's Ammoniated Potash Phosphate, \$65; Zell's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$25; Rhodes' Standard Manure, \$65 a \$70 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR-There is no change to report in this market. The stock of Northern brands is fully sufficient for present demand, and the sales have been confined to small the Conservative party for Governor of the lots from store at \$10 50 a \$11 for fine, \$12 a \$13 for superfine, \$13 for extra superfine, and \$14 a \$19 per bbl. While I am sincerely distrustful of my for family, (Wilmington inspection,) as in quantity. The

since our last, and an advance has been obtained on previous quotations. There has existed a brisk demand from dealers, and cargoes have found quick sale upon vessel of 1,300 bushels at \$1 32, measure, and 4,750 do. I am, therefore, "in favor of immediate at \$1 37% per bushel of 56 lbs. From store we quote merely retail demand, and stock sufficient for present purposes. No late cargo sales, and we therefore quote nominally at 70 a 72 cents. PEAS Rule about the same as last reported. There is a good demand, and the market is nearly bare of all descriptions. A few lots have been brought in, and sold at \$1 00, 1 75 a \$2 per bushel for Cow-the market closing at about our lowest figures. - RICE. - Clean is in small stock, but there is only a retail demand, and we quote Carolina at 111% a 121% cents per lb. by the package.

HAY-The stock continues light, but the demand is good, and we note a decline in price. A lot of 450 bales Northern was received and sold on Monday at \$2 1234

LIME-Is in very good stock, and sells from store slowly at \$1 75 a \$2 per cask.

Molasses-Is in moderate supply, and we report a fair business doing from store at quotations in table. PEA NUTS-Scarcely any are now coming to market, man and Sam. H. Jones, Esq., commit- and there is a fair demand for shipping purposes. We

quote at \$2 75 a 3 per bushel, as in quality. POTATOES-The supply of Irish has become pretty much worked off, but we have to report only a retail demand. We quote at \$4 a 4 50 per bbl. Sweet are selling from carts at \$1 75 a 2 per bushel.

Poultry-Is searce, and in demand. Prices rule high, and we quote chickens at 35 a 50 cents, and grown fowls at 62% a 75 cents each, as to size. PROVISIONS .- For N. C. cured Bacon the market dur ing the past week has ruled exceedingly dull. Several lots have been received, and at present there is a fair

supply in receivers' hands, while the demand is unusually light. The sales have been confined to a few small parcels at 19 a 20 cents for hams, 17 cents for sides, and 17 a 18 cents for hog round, but at present a lot of any size would hardly bring our lowest quotation. The stock of Western continues fully fair, and there is only a retail demand. We quote from store at 12 a 121/4 cts. for shoulders, 13 a 141/2 cents for sides, and 17 a 18 cents per lb. for hams, as in quantity and quality. - LARD. -The market is moderately supplied, and we quote small transactions from store at 17 a 18 cents for North Carolina, and 14 a 161/4 cents per lb. for Northern. Por .- Northern is in small stock, but fully adequate to supply the demand. Small sales from store at quota dong in table

from store in the small way at \$2 25 per sack for Liverpool ground, and 60 a 65 cents per bushel for alum. SHINGLES-The demand has become almost entirely checked, and it is extremely difficult to effect sales .-

oses, and the market rules firm with an advancing endency in prices. Only a few rafts have been brought

Wood-Is in limited demand, and the market is pretty well supplied. We quote by the boat load at \$2 50 a 2 75 for pine and ash, and \$3 50 per cord for oak.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber-Cargo rates-per Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, \$20 00 @ 00 00

Prime River Flooring,..... 16 00 @ 20 00

Rates of Freight.

Fiaxseed, per bush 15 6 Pea Nuts, 00 6 1 To PHILADELPHIA. Crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 65 6 Crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 00 @ 0 75 Cotton, per lb. 00 @ %
Pea Nuts, per bush. 00 @ 15
To Bosron.
Crude Turpentine per bbl. 00 00 @ 0 00

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET. BANK NOTES. 

At Tarboro', on the 21st inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, Dr. N. J. PITTMAN, to Mrs. M. E. DANCY, all of that place. On the 27th of March last, at the residence of

DANIEL A. SMITH.

NORTH FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. U., EEPS constantly on hand the largest stock of PARLOR, DINING AND BED-

MATTRASSES of every description, SPRING BEDS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, CUR-TAIN GOODS, MOSQUITO NETS, &c., &c. SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, in great variety,

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE

EXECUTED

It was said, if not by Mr. Wilson himself, by some of his brother Senators, pendng the reconstruction measures of Con- fears of the latter, Prussia is better presuch radical legislation, that the life of a in hostilities. This very assurance may Union man was not safe in the South: have been the moving cause in her refu-Either the Massachusetts Senator had no sal of the mediation proposed by some of confidence in the statement, or he has more the leading Powers of Europe to settle the courage than the newspaper reports of the points at issue between herself and France. irst Manassas battle gave him credit for. goods for "party purposes?"

nay, the importance, of his being replied tocusable weakness in believing that we have persons, even in Wilmington, who might

form. Such interested and paid pilgrims 000 are available for aggressive warfare, and delicacy or ordinary reserve must stand be- a warlike aspect. der of our people, their merciless politishould be exposed and properly denounced. the appointment of such soldiers as Slocum and Blair to official positions under the Government, whose honor and glory they had sustained upon an hundred fields, canvassing the South for pay,

gerous neglect if the matter is not attend-

The Hollywood Memorial Bazaar. Our Richmond exchanges of Wednesday contain extended descriptions of the opening of the Memorial Bazaar, which is represented as grand and imposing. We have

The Bazaar has been inaugurated by the

would be rich food for our public speak-

elsewhere, they will avail themselves .-We have many gentlemen of ability and

orator, without fear or favor. This should

ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association, for the purpose of raising funds to aid them in the perfecting of their holy work of adorning the spots where so many brave and loved ones lie, and keeping their Lemories ever fresh and honored among this side of the Atlantic. the people for whom they died. For months the ladies of Richmond, aided by their Southern sisters, and in not a few instances by those of the North, have labored in preparation for this Bazaar, and they fully deserve the success which the brilliant opening presages. Through difficulties seemingly insurmountable and great discouragement, without once flagging, with an energy and devotion which woman alone displays, the ladies have been rewarded with a success which will doubtless place their pious and lovely labors beyond the fear of failure. The devotion, the pamen of the South may indeed prove a les- Military

cenator Wilson and his Southern Cam- expected that Prussia, by the sudden de- the Department Headquarters. velopment of great military prowess, would settle into the quiet enjoyment of her posiparations to meet dangerous complications pared than any European power to engage Napoleon's signifying his willingness to

Or can it be, even in the Senate of the accept the propositions embraced in the United States, a virtue to publish false- plan of adjustment, places him in the position either to withdraw with honor or ex-We have made reference here, however, cuse his resort to arms, for as yet the cause to the prospective visit and speech of Mr. of quarrel will hardly find sanction in the Wilson to make no personal attack upon present for such extreme measures, or be im, but to call the matter to the attention justified in the future ; while Bismarck's of our people and suggest the propriety, prompt and rather curt refusal of the propositions of the neutral Powers may alien-Certainly the distinguished Senator, the atefriends, who, under other circumstances, chosen champion of Radicalism for evan- might share his fortunes. Napoleon, too, gelizing the South, could possibly have no in his ready and favorable response to the objection to be replied to on the score of propositions for friendly adjustment, may courtesy, and he would not of course fear have seen an opportunity of delaying hoso break a lance with our feeble knights .- tilities, which, without reference to the We must confess ourselves guilty of an expresent unimportant grounds of quarrel, are inevitable-a delay which must prove most advantageous to him and hurtful to be able to respond to Mr. Wilson without his dangerous rival. Besides the grand Exhand, he has just undertaken the hercung to unite the freedmen with the disre- no time since he assumed the reigns of govabor against capital, to the injury of both into a war. The French army, however, and to the ultimate destruction of the first, according to the London Times, is comwarns us that we have a vital duty to per- posed of 700,000 men, of whom over 500,-

apon our part to thwart them. We can, forces. All furloughs have been revoked, and we must defeat the evil machinations Generals of Divisions and Corps have been

be done, and we will be guilty of dan- of these Powers.

While our European advices continue to day. clouds. The panic has already invaded the great money centres of the world, and the great money centres of the world, and day by day has the suspense been maintained and anxiety increased. And causes the is dying—fast dying, and we now earn-tained and anxiety increased. And causes the image with the property of the speaker of the save long before Mr.

The war has ended. Yes, thank God, it has closed; and may He grant that another may never curse our country.

And causes the suspense been maintained and anxiety increased. And causes the is dying—fast dying, and we now earn-tained and anxiety increased. And causes the image winter by the effects of his off commonwealth, as it defined and suppose, help wondering it has closed; and may He grant that another may never curse our country.

Now, let me tell you one thing that I which have depressed the markets of the estly hope that by the time his tour is com- know to be true: Although we had made will canter over the presidential field with Wilson's name or authority was known outdispatched a special reporter to that city, and we hope soon to publish a series of interesting letters from his pen.

The Paragraphas been interested as grand and imposing. We have depressed the markets of the dispatched as special reporter to that city, and which have depressed the markets of the old which have depressed the markets of the pleted, that he will be most blackly and pleted, that he will be most blackly and thoroughly dyed and most completely and of our children like water, and money like the rains of autumn; although we had will soon be foremost in the ranks of radium to the rains of autumn; although we had which have depressed the markets of the great efforts, although we had many sacritices; although we had most completely and of our children like water, and money like the rains of autumn; although we had will soon be foremost in the ranks of radium to the rains of autumn; although we had which have depressed the markets of the will be most blackly and great efforts, although we had many sacritices; although we poured forth the blood of our children like water, and money like the rains of autumn; although we had which have depressed the markets of the will be most blackly and their natural force less resistance than ever before, does not begin their natural admiration circle of his likes; although we had a disastrous of the mutual admiration circle of his less resistance than ever before, does not begin their natural force less resistance than ever before, does not begin their natural force less resistance than ever before, does not begin their natural force less resistance than ever before, does not begin their natural force less resistance than ever before, does not side of the mutual admiration circle of his less resistance than ever before, does not side of the mutual admiration circle of his less resistance than ever before, does not side of the mutual admiration circle of his less resistance than ever before, does not side of the mutual admiration circle of his less resistance than ever fect on American securities and products. The evil effects of a war between two such powerful nations will not be confined to the The May number of this excellent periimmediate combatants, even if the greater odical, being the first of the third volume, part of Europe is not drawn into the vor- comes to us in an entirely new and beauti- mained to remind us of our wrongs-still, After Senator Wilson retired, Major J. ted, having been coaxed and entreattex; the shock will be seriously felt on ful dress, with new and most appropriate when the victory was ours, not a feeling of H. Lee advanced, and addressed the assem- ed to vote, begin to find of what

form a test of all legal and constitutional agement of his magazine. constructions, we are glad to learn that the Attorney General of the United States correspondent of the New York Times says: triotism, the gratitude shown by the woing the force of the disfranchising clause of the "Attorney-General Stanberry's opinion regardto the President as soon as it can be prepared afson to the men in the stern duties devolving upon them in this important crisis. To the Fresident as soon as it can be prepared and the present as adopted and presented for the discount of the fresident as soon as it can be prepared and in distilleries, a meter invented by Mr. Isaac P. Tice, of New York, and that regulations for the We will not, in anticipation of our own ject is attracting a great deal of attention. The

shaft, around wich there is a circle of can- of the United States, but the nature of the

trary and irregular decisions of the regis-Although the most recent cable dispatch- ters, and besides, conscientious and equitaes wear a more pacific aspect, the war cloud ble persons acting in this capacity, would seems to be growing into threatening pro- dislike to have such a decision thrown upon portions, and may soon burst upon the Con- them. It should by all means be authoritinent with terrible fury. It could not be tatively decided and issued in orders from in the beginning, to say that I intend to ty-nine out of one hundred of the men who was upon the Democratic party and a few

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE. National Republican Mass Meeting to be tion as a first class power, without danger- The Memorial Bazaar Richmond\_The Railroads\_Great Success of the Bazaar\_ Senator Wilson, &c.

RICHMOND, VA., April 24, 1867. Dear Journal :- We arrived here safely, own overbearing demands or the jealous springing as it has done from the ashes always dependent upon a land filled with prayer. It is wiser than we then knew; and eral and agricultural resources be developboth of the war and the fire which was the closing scene here of that war.

half of our own road with our old friend, principles of the Revolution of 1776, all has been reported to the authorities for tention, the speaker made his final bow. Captain Cutts, and upon the latter part believed that the institution of slavery weeks. This is not owing to the presence of the military; for while all of us have a fore alluded, made a very sensible speech, Conductors, Captain George Morrison.— earth. But ere they had tasted death, that dread of power when it is used against us, but gave many evidences of his late com-The miles intervening between Weldon and number of slaves being valued only at fifty ted in the cause of right. It is owing to bled in the African church. Petersburg were passed over under the million dollars, began to strengthen itself the fact that to the black man we have concharge of Capt. W. H. McGee, of Peters- to huge proportions. Its friends soon took fided the ballot for the protection of their tune to meet upon a railroad, not even ex- ranks of her followers were thousands of weaponed, and everybody knows it. | Great cepting George Morrison, himself.

It is, of course, too early to speak of the erop prospects, as that article has barely firmly believing that Christ died for all.

The struggle went from 1830 until No-claim: manhood suffrage will be acknowledged. yet been warmed to life in the earth; but vember 1860, when the American people, we can say that the preparations for a vigor- unawed, and filled with earnestness in the will go to Congress. The whole people, ous campaign of that kind are receiving cause of Truth, marched to the polls, and from the Potomac, or even from Maine, to great attention, not only from the farmers coln President of the United States, and great national parties. Let all who favor along the more northerly portions of our decided forever that slavery should never the bondage of men, who are opposed to

thing tempting to the palate.

of the benefits of an hour's attention to-

# The Land We Love.

We have been furnished by the Collector

of the United States, but the nature of the office as well, so that the opinion will cover of from the English government about to the last communication of political and civil equality, which should states and sent discoverage and sent dis

slaves, and these words falling upon my ears I verily believe that it was framed by the ed and said that all would rejoice in such pocured the issuing of one, and Stanton in early manhood, I have always been a firm hand of God. losing scene here of that war.

The travel from Wilmington here, bar
The travel from Wilmington here, bar
The deal of the passage of that bill there has been a mighty change in the South. In try.

Sine the passage of that bill there has been a mighty change in the South. In try.

Pointing to Massachustts, he hoped admitted Stanton to bail in the sum of institution, though feeble at first, the whole yet you are not the people to be intimidapossession of, and for more than fifty years life, liberty and happiness. The result is burg, as pleasant, affable and courteous a possession of, and for more than into years plain. You colored men are respected and held, the reins of government. The spirit plain. You colored men are respected and gentleman as it has ever been our good for- of Liberty opposed their views, and in the feared for your power. Your hands are good men, who read their Bible, and on laughter, and cheers from blacks. bended knee asked the Divine guidance, plan of reconstruction will be adopted, as

own State line of railroads, but from those on advance another inch upon this broad con- universal suffrage, favor the denial of cititinent. [Cheers from the colored people.] They decided that the Government of the all who hoped to get in Congress and then We were fortunate enough, upon our ar- United States should be under the control manage to repossess the reins of Governrival here, to secure good rooms at the old of men who adhered to the doctrines pro- ment, go together, and I hope they will .letriment to the cause of Conservatism or position which the Emperor now has on Spottswood Hotel, which has not, like mulgated by Washington, Jefferson, Henmany other things, lost anything by its No one proposed to interfere with the for the Democrats have upon every ques-The efforts which our enemies are mak- lean labor of reorganizing his army, and at re-adoption by the mother eagle. The rights of the colored done thus far. If that mission was under- Commonwealth of pretty much all the proapartment assigned us is furnished in a disturb any who loved the Constitution and man. putable whites who are seeking to array ernment, was he so illy prepared to enter taste of truly elegant simplicity, and the Union; but in the pride of power, a class of truly elegant simplicity, and the litical information among all classes at the the past session a systematic effort has been table d'hote is well supplied with every thing tempting to the palate.

of men who adhered to the principles of human servided plunged the country into lindependence, that "all men are created both at Orange and at Richmond have been ments that remained, and this endeavor a revolution, which for wickedness has equal," who are for manhood suffrage with- made up, ten to one, of a single class. - has been crowned with a large measure of The Bazaar opened here yesterday unnever been equalled in the history of nalout qualification, for building school-hous- Equally unfortunate is it that the addresses success. If the accounts are true, and we der very favorable auspices, and the ladies tions. South Carolina took the lead, and es; who wish to live under the old flag, and delivered at both points, in so far as they think they are, the bottom of the treasury som. Such interested and paid pilgrims as Mr. Wilson, must not be allowed to accomplish their ends without a proper effort complish their ends without a proper effort.

Such interested and paid pilgrims deriver a dide for aggressive warfare, and in charge assert that it will be, in every favorable auspices, and the ladies of the free dark and derivered at both points, in so far as they deriver a derivered at both points, in so far as they dide for it if necessary; let them go with the move that it will be, in every avorable auspices, and the ladies of in charge assert that it will be, in every with party achievements and party claims took the lead, and derivered at both points, in so far as they think they are, the bottom of the treasury than the ladies of the l fortunate enough to meet up, early this P. of her sons and making her soil for four be carried in triumph all over the land, and litical truth. Few men of common sense for preventing which the people are in-M., with Major T., from Wilmington, un- years a bloody battle-field. Let me say thousands will be ready to die in its de- belonging to either side in politics, think debted to Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the of these men. All that makes life worth ordered to Paris, and officers detailed to only admitted to the Baraar Hall before the preserving is at stake, and no feelings of drill the reserves. Everything in fact, wears only admitted to the Bazaar Hall before the the land. One was the great principle of know who fought their battles, maintained questions throughout the South, as through- Constitution the revenues derived from visiting hour, but were introduced to the republican freedom, backed and sustained the credit of liberty, and gave them the out the North. There, as here, freedom certain sources were pledged to the liquitween us and our duty. Senator Wilson the public indebtedness, and our duty. Senator Wilson a warlike aspect.

It appears determined upon by France can be and should be fully and ably replied can be and should be fully and ably replied.

It appears determined upon by France that if Luxemburg is not to be a French party, but am in favor of that party which the other day a domineering sectional management.

I am opposed to a black or a white man's party which the other day a domineering sectional management.

I am opposed to a black or a white man's party which the other day a domineering sectional management.

I am opposed to a black or a white man's party which the other day a domineering sectional management. to. His and his partizan's foul-mouth slanfortress, it shall not pass into the hands of

sy we desire to acknowledge here.

They

the philosophy of ages as its support;

while the other day a domineering sectional mather than the party which section and the party which section as a section at the party which section at the party which is party which section at the party which section at the party which is party which in the party which is party which section at the party which is party which Prussia, and this latter power is as fully seem well pleased with their success on human bondage, with its millions of wealth, to the music of human elevation. But, my determined the Duchy shall not go into yesterday, the first day, and confidently its fettered slaves, and proud aristocracy. Its first day, and confidently its fettered slaves, and proud aristocracy. Its friends, maintain the dignity of your new- tors is that of a mere electioneering agent, law allowed, they concluded not to take it, determined the Duchy shall not go into the public and exhausted, we surrendered to the brave men who composed the Federal armies, mantain the dightly of your new-tors is that of a mere electioneering agent, the possession of France; so that if Napoleon and exhausted, we surrendered to the brave men who composed the Federal armies, mantain the dightly of your new-tors is that of a mere electioneering agent, the public determined the Duchy shall not go into the public special that of a mere electioneering agent, the possession of France; so that if Napoleon and every the possession of France; so that if Napoleon and every well quait; and Slavery, too especially that delivered at Richmond, need against any, let the past prejudic a full continuation of the public determined the Duchy shall not go into the temper and bearing of his address, and proud aristocracy. Freedom did not go into the temper and bearing of his address, and proud aristocracy. Freedom did not go into the temper and bearing of his address, and proud aristocracy. Freedom did not go into the temper and bearing of his address, and proud aristocracy. Freedom did not go into the temper and bearing of his address, and every way; the next of a mere electioneering agent, the first day, and connected. Freedom did not go into the temper and bearing of his address, and proud aristocracy. Freedom did not go into the temper and bearing of his address, and proud aristocracy. Freedom did not go into the temper and bearing of his address, and proud aristocracy. Freedom did not go into the temper and bearing of his address, and proud aristocracy. Freedom did not go into the temper and bearing of his address, and proud aristocracy. Freedom did not go into the temper and bearing of his address, and proud aristocracy. Freedom did not go into the temper and bearing of his address. Freedom did not go into the temper and bearing of his address. Freedom d elaims the personal right of disposing of flowing tables, and the merits of the cause then, as I do now, that this war was inevi-The patriotism of politicians, who fled like timid hares from battle fields, having most valiantly refused to confirm the appointment of such support of support support of support of support support of support support of support support of support support support of support support of support support of support support of support support support support of support determination to push his boundary by ferent States are well and most tastefully still lives, the dear old flag still waves, and tion of the world. You will be its citizens, should exist among the most influential stand at the regular place, on the east side. would hardly risk a war for the sake of a pitiful Duchy like Luxemburg. So this is really the occasion rather than the cause of the present threatening condition of affairs.

Not the least attractive feature of citizens of the United States, and every the present threatening condition of affairs.

The present threatening condition of affairs.

The whiskey bottle. Dread it as your blacks to a few hundred whites of no the whiskey bottle. Dread it as your blacks to a few hundred was turned a moment, the present threatening condition of affairs. would be rich food for our public speakers, of which we sincerely trust, here and
or of which we sincerely trust, here and ers, of which we sincerely trust, here and ers, of the mutual jealousies and the globe can be.—

the present threatening condition of affairs.
The real cause is the mutual jealousies and the globe can be.—

which we sincerely trust, here and ers of the intelligent class may have rewere made, which were quite expensive, as fears of the two Governments and their relative positions since the Prussian victorial relative positions since the Prussian victorial relative positions are the product of the intelligent class may have repeated and intelligence, acted on the speaker and his efforts.—
The picture gallery more strength, which is attracting tributed to the festival, which is attracting to the intelligence, acted on the speaker and his efforts.—
The picture gallery which ever existed in the intelligence, acted on the speaker and his efforts.—
The picture gallery which ever existed in the intelligence, acted on the speaker and his efforts.—
The picture gallery which ever existed in the intelligence, acted on the speaker and his efforts.—
The picture gallery which ever existed in the intelligence, acted on the speaker and his efforts.—
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The picture gallery which ever existed in the intelligence acted on the speaker and his efforts.—
The picture gallery which ever existed in the intelligence acted on the speaker and his efforts.—
The picture gallery which ever existed in the intelligence acted on the speaker and his efforts.—
The picture gallery which ever exist and the intelligence acted on the speaker and his efforts.—
The picture gallery which ever exist and the intelligence acted acted on the speaker and his efforts.—
The picture gallery which ever exist and the intellige ries of last year, and should the present is, however, the greatest spot of attraction, not more free in the United States, and nineteen-twentieths sent class, the address could be said to offensive man, and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North and minds his own business of the Christian North Andrew Nor can, and, if properly approached, will difficulties end in diplomatic compromises, and its beauties are too numerous to be down its platform. In the contraction of the Christians North are its strong suphave no merit beyond an ordinary election of the humblest freedman who dwells in porters. Let me lay down its platform. doubtless respond to the distinguished it but delays a struggle which must yet dedetermine definitely the relative position will endeavor to give you to-morrow some plishment of this we of the North fought ing been convinced of past errors, are now dressed not to a general or even a party lican, indeed, that in the last election for six hundred battles, brought science and desirous to do right, let them nobly come gathering, but to a single class in the com- Congress in that District the race was run art to the aid of invincible bravery, expended three thousand millions of dollars, smoke of battle have cast aside their delu-

while thousands of maimed veterans re- ty, Justice and the religion of Christ.

we will not, in anistrapeator. Teports, copy the descriptions of the openreports, copy the descriptions of the openreports, copy the descriptions of the openreports, copy the descriptions of the purpose of perfecting the registration of voters in Louisiana, and will be followed by similar applications in all the Southern States and parishes, who held office during the states and parishes, who held office during the form that the first time attempts are made to prevent efficiency of the strength are made to prevent officers of plication for a meter, and accompanied has polication for a meter, and accompanied has polication for a meter, and accompanied has plications in all the Southern States where attempts are made to prevent officers of points and parishes, who held office during the continue in operation after the fitteenth at least should be stricken out. I allude to the extension of the owners of property valued by the owners of the owners of property valued at \$20,000 from the amnesty. I believed the south registration.

We hope our military or civil authorities will bring to the attention of the Attorney will bring to the attention of the Attorney will bring to the attention of the Attorney will be no no such herding of the time, have made applications and urged that the thirteenth at least should be stricken out. I allude to the extension of the owners of property valued by the owners of property valued to the stream of the owners of t

Wilson's Speech and Senator Lec's Reply | leader. Conservatism is always a sign of at heart, and will ever be willing to do any class-whether that enterprise is in the error, and when a man calls himself a con- thing which will help you improve the con- hands of Gen. Wade Hampton or Senator Fellow-Citizens of Virginia: - In compli- servative, he means wrong. When the dition of your race. ance with a pressing request from some of Radicals in any country are pushed off, Subsequently Mr. Wilson returned, and end in their political and social destrucyour own citizens, I am here to speak upon public affairs to-day; permit me, therefore, I will say that, contrary to the will of ninespeak, as I am sure you must wish, frankly raised him to his high position, Johnson timorous Republicans. Another year will and fearlessly. I have no disguises, but a lopted a policy of his own, and for bring about a change. Ohio, Michigan, for thirty-one years have been an unquali- eighteen months governed you as he chose, and New York will come all right. The der men and women by the illegal acts of fied friend of freedom and an undaunted and you humbly bowed to his commands. great principle of equal rights must every- military commissions, they protected their enemy of human slavery. I have never given a vote without first considering how it would affect the question of slavery in never speak of the usurpations of Con- is a finality and that if its provisions are America. I learned these principles from gress. "My policy" ruled for many months, in good faith accepted, no more will be, or

the founders of our Government and the and then perished under the stern con- could be, demanded. If it is rejected, he framers of the Constitution, men whom demnation of the American people, and admitted confiscation might follow. Urgat a late hour last P. M., and found Richwill rise no more to curse our, you, or your
mond, not the Richmond of old, but the
mone was greater than James Madison,
money was greater than James Madison,
money was greater than James Ma newly resurrected city of that name, stand- whose home was in the county of Orange. a plan of reconstruction—military reconstr He was opposed to the extension of slavery struction. And let me say that this bill ries upon the same footing with—a man in offence. It was a premeditated act of murupon this continent, and believed it to be had no father, but was made up of contri- the crowd suggested Poland. Finally, he tiful as before upon its several hills. It one of the greatest curses of our sin-strick- butions from various quarters, and was expressed a hope that the water power of in prison. Although the privilege of the government and France, either from her may in truth be called the resurrected, en earth. He declared that imbecility is the result of much anxious thought and our State be made of service; that our min-writ of habeas corpus was suspended by or-

> ing the dust, was exceedingly pleasant.— slaveholder with an emphatic no! Those some of the States where outrages upon that by the adoption of a school system twenty thousand dollars, some twenty-six It was our good fortune to meet on the first half of our own road with our old friend who waded through fire and blood for the single case of murder of a colored man Thanking the audience for their kind attidings from all parts of the country proby their ballots proclaimed Abraham Lin- the Rio Grande, will be divided into two

revenge animated the Northern heart .- bled freedmen for nearly an hour, and we consequence they really are in their There was no disposition to rejoice over regret exceedingly that the space already State or in their electoral district. Like

difficulty in giving a proper legal construction to the disfranchising clause of the Military bill, yet as we have long since learned
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itary bill, yet as we those already free. These were the sentimaking money by the institution, a scheme carry his course of political instruction so worths, ner witchers and ner manns, and are as those already free. These were the sentimaking money by the institution, a scheme carry his course of political instruction so worths, ner witchers and ner manns, and are as of compensated emancipation was introdu far as to let his colored audiences know who expound them, and the Governor who exements of my section.

Every man who came to Washington af
of compensated emancipation was introdu ced. By the Senator's own admission, Virhow the value of a "solid" vote is estiter the surrender of Lee was ready to do ginians were the first and leading emanci- mated in New York, he will shortly be folwill, at an early day, present to the Presi- of Internal Revenue for the District, Mr. anything that the good of the nation re- pationists, and he was prepared to prove lowed by other instructors who will make dent an official opinion upon the force of Treasury Department, which we publish of the days of the matter sufficiently clear. Thirty or another land, under more benignant auspices, and the proposition now pending, that when Virginia voted for emancipation, and the proposition now pending, that when Virginia voted for emancipation, and the matter sufficiently clear. Thirty or another land, under more benignant auspices, and the matter sufficiently clear. The matter sufficiently clear. The matter sufficiently clear another land, under more benignant auspices, where again I can catch the inspiration of civil this clause of the bill. The Washington for the information of parties concerned: all have exclaimed with joy that the Gov- shire defeated the measure. The Virginia here has done more to show how the franernment was just, liberal, and merciful to Assembly prayed the King to stop the inchise may be turned to profitable account a fault. Some thought that our Govern- human traffic in slaves, and always desired than anything else in the history of muniment would go farther, and do far more the suppression of the slave trade. With cipal government. The same thing will be pressors of humanity.

With considerations of the highest esteem and with considerations of the highest esteem and open and open contemplated. han we have ever contemplated.

All due respect for the memory of the goodWhen President Lincoln prepared eight hearted Mr. Lincoln, the speaker showed proportion as masses of people of the same conditions for the pardon of the rebels, he that before his election the author of the kith are dragged into a common booth, to honored me by asking my opinion of the proclamation of emancipation was opposed be made merchandise of by their own learequirements, and I gave them my cordial approval. When Johnson proposed four-teen, I thought there were six too many, teen, I thought there were six too many, alone he broke his promise and proclaimed to giving negroes the ballot or the right to ders, or by designing men of another class.

The evidence is growing stronger and more satisfactory every day that there need demand. An illustration is afforded in the New York

money had been lost in Confederate bonds, went to work, the better it would be for dling demagogues, and of any who assumed without the prompting or the attraction of an outside orator. The resolutions passed generally, sets forth as "for sale, very low an outside orator. —which we print in full in another colfor cash," "lands in all parts of the country, for cash," "lands in all parts of the country, and other Baltimore Sun, learns from an authoritative them and for the country. I would have to dictate how their votes should be cast.—

Which washington correspondent of the dictate how their votes should be cast.—

Which washington correspondent of the dictate how their votes should be cast.—

Which washington correspondent of the dictate how their votes should be cast.—

Which washington correspondent of the dictate how their votes should be cast.—

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Which washington correspondent of the dictate how their votes should be cast.—

Which washington correspondent of the dictate how the dictate

Afterward, Lucas, to whom we have bepassion with the "loyal" spirits who assem- was finally tried by the same Judge Pol-

numbered about four or five hundred, men at Springfield. Among its first acts was the and women, of whom two-thirds were negroes. Few gentlemen came from the had signed the bail bonds of the murderer, country, and the more respectable portion Stanton, from obligation to pay the same, of the assemblage made no demonstrations and requiring the State Attorney to disof applause. One very well known gen- miss the case and with it the claim. Thus tleman however, seemed to have been much Radicalism in Illinois fosters and protects influenced by Wilson's harrangue, and en- the crime of murder by special legislation! thusiastically proposed "three cheers for That is the way the party of " great moral Wilson." giving one. The latter were evidently in- tice! What a mockery! How can any clined to Radicalism, and were perhaps honest man suffer his sympathies to be more influenced by Mr. Wilson than by the with such a party for a single moment? sound and convincing arguments adroitly

The Freedmen as Citizens\_Senator Wil-

In two respects Mr. Wilson's mission ed to at once. Senator Wilson should express the hope of an early and satisfactonot be permitted to walk over the course unopposed.

| Comparison of the permitted to walk over the course unopposed. | Comparison of the permitted to walk over the course unopposed. | Comparison of the permitted to walk over the course unopposed. | Comparison of the permitted to walk over the course unopposed. | Comparison of the same of the permitted to walk over the course unopposed. | Comparison of the same of the permitted to walk over the course unopposed. | Comparison of the same of the permitted to walk over the course unopposed. | Comparison of the same o

> buried 325,000 young men in the pride and calism. Don't wait for others, but come wrought in the political structure of Southbloom of lusty life, whose graves are scat. now, if you accept these principles, and ern society by party appeals addressed to tered beneath a starry Northern sky, and then you will assist in the further dissemilary one class in the community. The evil ridge the fields of the desolated South, nation of the doctrines of Peace, Humani- will not begin to develop itself fully until the newly-enfranchised class, having vo-Disfrancisement.
>
> Disfrancisement.
>
> brace more than the ordinary variety of Although there seems to be really little reading matter from the pens of many disfication at the triumph of truth, and the justice to the second speaker.
>
> There was no disposition to rejoice over regret exceedingly that the space already of devoted to Mr. Wilson forbids our doing other races and classes, they are not likely justice to the second speaker. Although there seems to be really little reading matter from the pens of many dis-difficulty in giving a proper legal construc-difficulty in giving a proper legal construc-tinguished writers. The whole appearance of this monthly gives the appearance of the second speaker. It is a proper legal construc-tinguished writers. The whole appearance of the second speaker. It is a proper legal construc-tinguished writers. The whole appearance of the second speaker is a settlement upon the basis of liberty and lad for years existed in the Northern States; the franchise, and that that consideration

and the last communication of the United costates, but the flate communication of the whole ground. That officer must, of the whole ground. That officer must, of Capitan Cox, of this chief. Underneast the takes misrepresenting us to their constitutions, revise frameworks of this table. Underneast the takes misrepresenting us to their constitutions, revise of the matter of the matter of the safe of the state and local officers which early and the last cases in Boelester where an and the last case in Boelester where an and the last cases in Boelester where an and the last cases in Boelester where an and the last case in Boelester where an and the last cases in Boelester where an an and the last cases in Boelester where an an and the last cases in Boelester where an an and the last cases. At the same time, I would play the control of the state and

Wilson-will begin in their corruption and

From the Richmond Examiner. Republicanism Tried by its Fruits.

While the Radicals were willing to mur-'Times" give the following instance of this kind of Radical action: A creature by the name of Stanton, in

1864, while pretending to discharge the duties of Provost Marshal of Wabash counder, and Stanton was arrested and confined an event, for it would be an evidence of was taken before Judge Pollock, who decileading Radicals in the county signing the than he left for parts unknown, leaving his bail in the lurch. The bonds were prosecuted, but term after term passed before lock, who, for some reason, delayed announcing the verdict. Meantime a Radical Legislature was elected and assembled passage of a law releasing the Radicals who The freedmen gratified him by ideas" aids in promoting the ends of jus-

STATE ROBBERY. Under this startling head the Pittsburg Gazette of the 10th inst., a Radical journal. publishes the following expose of the doings of the last Legislature of Pennsyl-

Talking a few years ago, with a noted assurance of practical success than it has ed that he and his kind had relieved the taken with the view of spreading sound po- perty it had worth plundering. During

Wilson addresses his Southern audi- ing voted themselves more wages than the

We conclude our chapter to-day with the dence taken from the Greenbrier Indepen-

Dear Sir—Exiled, as you are about to be, from your home, by the tyrannical laws of West Virginia, and their unrelenting enforcement; and forced, as you are, from your family and friends, bar, desire to express our respect for you as a lawyer and a gentleman, by tendering you a pub-

SAMUEL PRICE, B. F. HARLOW, H. M. MATHEWS, R. F. DENNIS, A. F. MATHEWS. JOHN W. HARRIS. GEO. H. MOFFIT,

GENTLEMEN: I accept your invitation; and, for your kind expressions of respect, return you my profound gratitude.

and political liberty.

My only regret is, that I will not be here to re-

joice with you in your victory, when truth shall triumph, and the arm of justice crush these opfriendship, I am, gentlemen, your friend, and obe-

# Supplement to the Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MAY, 3, 1867.

MENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND CHARLES O'CONOR.

motion of the Attorney General to comes you are not injured. ss the bills of complaint filed by the of Georgia and Mississippi respecstricts, (in one case General Pope, nenced by Attorney General Stanbery,

that the question set up in this bill. that the question which now divides cople of the United States into two parties is here; if they mean that the controversy as to the mode and mannd time of reconstruction, and the omed to hear lawyers overstate jurisdiction in this case.

that moment with their bill, and have said

and the military commanders of and the military commanders of tricts. (in one case General Pope, that clause of our Constitution which gives and the rect certainly, when it had designated those parties appear, comes the State of Georgia before any individual is hurt, before any istricts, (in one case General Pope, that clause of our Constitution when gives in the other General Ord,) came on to the other General Ord,) came on the other General Ord,) came of the Grant and Pope were citizens of the District of Columbia or of a Territory, or citi"we veto it; we forbid it." Is not that abzens of this very State of Georgia, there solutely so? would be no case. But, say my friends, we If this can be done, the same jurisdiction have the very parties specified in the Con- may be invoked wherever you can get nomwill not stop here at this point of the case every law that Congress may pass before it wise, to bring a suit. The purposes of the er in this court to veto laws which the peoargument do not require that. It is the ple consider wholesome and necessary, and character of the defendants on which I re- instruct their representatives to pass, it is ly to show that this court has no original high time that they should know it; but

Constitution? Does it not suppose an ac- which the people have been convulsed from tual controversy between a State and a cit- one end of the Union to the other on the izen of another State? What is the reason question of the constitutionality and exof giving the jurisdiction? It is that a pediency of a law. Tarifflaws, annexation sovereign State, having a controversy with laws, and-it would take me a long while a citizen of another sovereign State, of no to go to the end of the chapter-laws of vamore, but of equal, dignity, shall not be rious kinds have been passed again and required to go into the courts of that other again by Congress as to which there were State to ask its rights and settle the contro- questions of constitutionality and proprieversy which it has with a citizen, either ty. If there was always a power here in because it is below the dignity of the State | this court to stop them before they got inwhich asserts the right, or perhaps for fear to practice, before any case had risen unthat the State holding the jurisdiction der them, it is a curious thing that this might be partial to its own citizen. A State court was never before invoked on such an cannot come into this court with a suit occasion; that, on the contrary, the people against its own citizens or against citizens thought the only way to deal with those extends only to the case of a controversy them to suit the views of the people. That between a State and a citizen of another was their relief; or if the laws were uncon-

by the Constitution to give such jurisdic- by them, and appealed to the courts for this controversy with? It is with officers and have their virtue and efficacy in operaion as that which is sought here? Who is of the United States of a very high grade. What is the controversy between the State of Georgia and these officers? Is it with them as individuals? Is it with Edwin M. Stanton, as a citizen of Ohio, that Georgia has a controversy, or with Grant or Pope as citizens of Illinois? Not at all. It is scheme then presented was not half so bad mitted. I think the best way in not alleged that either of these defendants as this; but something like it was proposed is about to do anything in his individual by Mr. Randolph, the elder. In the Concapacity which is a subject of controversy between him and the State of Georgia. The controversy is not with them in their by the complainants that they are to individual capacity as citizens of States, by the complainants that they are to injury. I deem it proper that the but with them as officers of the United fore it shall operate, and every act of a particular fore it shall operate, and every act of a particular fore it shall operate, and every act of a particular legislature before a negative thereon shall be should first be fully possessed of these States, who have no State citizenship, but

> names or forms. When you are asked to on every law after its passage, before it had entertain the limited jurisdiction given to gone into operation, before its mischiefs this court in an original case, and find that were developed. It found no favor with as to parties it must be a controversy be- the Convention; it was rejected; and instead tween a State and a citizen of another of that, the actual veto power as it now ex-State, I ask your Honors, when you come ists, proposed by General Pinckney, was to look at this case, if there is anything adopted instead, divorcing the judiciary that fulfils a single idea of such a contro- from the consideration of such questions, versy? Suppose to-morrow Mr. Stanton leaving them to consider a law only when is removed or resigns his post as Secretary it should regularly come before them in its by a decree of a court of equity before any of War, what becomes of Stanton, a citithere any controversy left between Georgia and Stanton, as an individual and a citizen I claim that this case is premature; that the of Ohio? None. Straightway it is neces- controversy, whatever it may be, has not the convention is afterward to do, and somesary to have a new officer of the Govern- yet arisen; for they must show a controverment here, and they must substitute a new Secretary of War at once, if he is a necessary party. And suppose that the Secretary | not a general public right. This court does happens to be a citizen of the District of Columbia, what becomes of their case then? and as such to guard them in the very beter, the reason, or the spirit of the consti-

time on this point. Next, if the Court please, I come to the asked from this court to establish that right. First of all, look at he time and the state of things when this bill is filed .-The ink with which these acts of Congress was engrossed is hardly dry; Congress has just adjourned; and at once the controversy that raged there a few weeks ago is brought here to be settled. The President attempted to settle it. Constitutionally he upon their passage, attempted to stop them by his veto; but Congress, also acting under the Constitution, passed them over his veto by the requisite majority. The laws were passed, and what then? Before any thing was done beyond designating milimoment a law is passed, for if there is ju parties, the President, the General-in-Chief, the Secretary of War, and the military commander, give it out in speeches and threaten that they will execute these laws. From the beginning the same allegation has said from the first-it has always been his doctrine, and I hope always will be-

What does that mean? That, I say, is equity and at law. It is a bill by a State nothing but judicial veto—in fact, far su-to vindicate its political rights. The State be set at work by him to- perior to the Presidential veto. A judicial of Georgia here comes into court alleging veto, a judicial sentence of a court of the that it is a State, putting that matter in step or making one order last resort is final, and no Congress, and no issue. I do not make any question now as ds their execution. But at last the two-thirds in Congress can change, alter or to a court of equity being a fit court to detop before these laws are fully modify that. It stands fixed as the law, cide whether a State is in the proper end. They carry their prayers for an on down to the meeting of the control of the c tion; a little further yet, and enjoin the esident of the convention from sending text the interests of the people, called Tributes, and the noising text the interests of the people, called Tributes, and to enjoin the resident; of mesh and mesh and the constitution to Congress; they sat on benches. They tate further, and enjoin Congress from at works all the mischief, and nothing could only be elected from plebeians. And the constitution to the people and the people called that Georgia is a State, it has just to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just and then Congress is to act.

These things all lie in the unknown and unascertained future. The appointing is guested that this bill, in praying for this distance, in a political power and then Congress is to act.

These things all lie in the unknown and unascertained future. The appointing is burden or olication to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just the text the interests of the people, called the Georgia is a State, it has just the twint the unknown and unascertained Attorney General has better the interests of the people in motion to dismiss the suit for want of jurisdiction.

These things all the in the unknown and the Congress from the cut the interests of the people in power and the Congress from the cut the interests of the people in the cut the interests of the people in the cut the interests of th

"The moment a law is passed over my veto.

The gentlemen might then have begun at

nothing is left for me but to execute it."

parties; so that if it happened that Stanton, law, to decree that it is a dead letter, to say

stitution; we have a State as plaintiff. I inal parties; may be invoked in regard to gia, as a provisional government or other- case has arisen under it. If there is a powsuch a power has never before been in-What is the meaning of this clause of the voked. This is not the first occasion on stitutional, the people waited until a case I ask your Honors, was it ever intended arose, until some individual was affected redress. Our laws operate on individuals. ting on individuals. When in the case of some individual the general nuisance of a bad law becomes a special nuisance, he may bring it before the judiciary.

Such a suggestion was made in the Convention that framed the Constitution. The vention he offered this resolution:

" Resolved, That the executive and a conve compose a council of revision, with authority t examine every act of the national legislature be

the substance of things, not merely at ecutive, sitting as a council of revision upexecution upon a proper case and with pro-

Your Honors will see upon this point that sy with a party, not a controversy with the not sit as conservators over public rights, ious law. It sits only in a controversy after a controversy has arisen. If there was tutional provision giving this court original no other objection to the case, this would jurisdiction. It is unnecessary to take up be sufficient—namely, that no controversy has ever arisen under this law with any party, citizen of a State, public officer, or I have heard of a great many bills in equalanybody else. In homely language, they have leaped before they came to the stile; they have cried out before they were hurt. do not say that a time may not come, that circumstances may not arise, when, under the operation of these laws, parties, citizens having rights in which they are entitled to be protected, may not bring the matter here for the decision of this court.

Whenever it is brought, the court, I trust, will not shrink from it; but until it is not overstep its jurisdiction. I trust the court will never agree to take hold of such never to agree to dodge it when it does

Next, let me ask, upon the ordinary jurisdiction of a court of equity, what sort of case have my learned friends here?-Equity lawyers of great standing I know hem to be, but if I am right, if I have any conception of equity relief, how far does their case fall short of any relief ever given by a court of equity? We may make mistakes in our anxiety to carry a point sometimes. I think my learned friends, as equity draughtsmen, have done so in this case. Considering who signs this Georgia bill as solicitor and as counsel, I was very much surprised on examining it to find that there was not so much as a prayer that the defendants should answer. Of course I make no point now on the absence of that necessary prayer. I simply state it to show how, in the pursuit of a particular thing, we are apt not to go upon the dictates of our calm and sober judgment, and sometimes to attempt to stretch the law further than it can go. But upon the general doctrines of equity law as to the sufficiency of a bill to bring a case within the urisdiction of the court for equitable reief, let us look for a moment at this bill.

This is a bill in equity brought by a State. I admit that a State can sue in

these laws are carried out. machinery of civil government in Georgia, and vo

Here is an attempt to induce a court of

equity to stop an election—a political election; to prevent the registration of voters registration is made. The evil lies away beyond that; the evil is not in registering the voters, but in something that the voters are afterward to do, and something that thing that is to be the result of all these labors. But these things have not yet happened, and my friends propose to begin by asking you to stop the registration of voters. They say they can have no adequate relief against that registration, and the evils that lie beyond, except in a court of equity. They cannot wait until the laws are executed, but they must have relief now, prospectively, before they are put into execution; and the first thing this court is to do is to stop the registration. ity, in various States, but I never before heard that it was the function of a court of equality to stop an election. What are the consequences of an election? To make officers and invest them with powers. If these officers and these powers are going to invade any rights, they are the rights of other officers legally executing some power. Do we go to a court of equity to be relieved against an officer elected? Take the case of an officer illegally elected at an ilbrought, I as fervently hope this court will legal election. Being so elected, he has urisdiction until it comes regularly, and never dreamt of it. It is a case for a quo

> votes at the election? Just who chooses. How do you know that anybody is going to attend that election? How do you know

in Georgia, black or white, to be register-

STATES SUPREME COURT. but that does work it, for until Congress acts all that is done is "leather and prunction now formed in the final act of consum
CASE. but that does work it, for until Congress when they had no auter the missing in the stop every law absolutely and disposition of the people who are to the fundamental of all laws existing in the stop every law absolutely and difficulties of bringing a State into a court the even in this minute investigation of the people who are to the displaced until the final act of consum
CASE. but that does work it, for until Congress when they had no auter the missing one word, veto, to see into that future and know when they act. As yet not one of us is so wise as to the learned friends were tending when they act. As yet not one of us is so wise as to the fundamental of all laws existing in the state of the fundamental of all laws existing in the difficulties of bringing a State into a court deficient. is displaced until the final act of consummation by Congress is done. Why not, mation by Congress is done. Why not, then, my friends, have gone a step further, and, to get relief, enjoined Congress from ratifying the constitution? Until that act ratifying the constitution of every law, absolutely and difficulties of bringing a State into a court of the execution of every law, absolutely and difficulties of bringing a State into a court of two distinct preliminary injunctions are difficulties of bringing a State or Government.

The State or Government.

The State or Government.

The State of Georgia stands before this bodily shape. As yet the execution of equity to vindicate its political rights and the franchises and rights of its citizens. They saw that there was no precedent for inhabitation, nothing of substance in it:

The State or Government.

The State or Government.

The State of Georgia stands before this bodily shape. As yet the execution of the execution of the execution of the present time action and the final near these action in the difficulties of bringing a State into a court of two distinct preliminary injunctions are two d that? Here upon the passage of an act of such a proceeding as that. They saw the and yet it is said to be a case for a court of the particular acts whence the mischief beginning to the present time, and under My first objection is that we have not Congress, before a single step is taken to-My first objection is that we have not congress, before a single step is taken to the pursue of deciding questions uncertain, question of the court upon the State of Georgian and origin, and stopping, as was very corporation and stopping as was very corporation. troversy between a State as plaintiff, and a citizen of another and different State as decitizen of another and different State as detendant. The jurisdiction is not because tendant. The jurisdiction is not because the duty of execution—and the protect his property and his rights from shape, in substance, tangible. It must be a practical threat to injure that thing in rerum natura, and there must be a purisdiction of the law imposes the duty of execution—and though it is mentioned that the State owns asks this court to stop the execution of the lands, it is not claimed that anybody is going to take those lands; it does not appear that anybody has erected a nuisance on that the state to injure that thing, before the preventive power of a court of equity court would see that these acts were in their tion, composed of persons who never had that anybody has erected a nuisance on the pleader was, that it this considers which have been taken, a population, court would see that these acts were in their tion, composed of persons who never had the anybody has erected a nuisance on the pleader was, that it this court would see that these acts were in their tion, composed of persons who never had the anybody has erected a nuisance on the pleader was, that it this court would see that these acts were in their tion, composed of persons who are not members of the state. those lands, or is about to erect one. It contingent. They say there is mischief in terly void and unconstitutional, some min- tion; and the question before this court of does not appear that anybody is about to the future, but whether it will ever come or details, which might of themselves be course is, whether they can believe what is bring suit in regard to. those lands, and that it is necessary to stop litigation and prevent the State being vexed by suits. It will not stop here at this point of the case every law that Congress may pass below the case every law that Congress may pass below the case every law that Congress may pass below the case every law that Congress may pass below the case every law that Congress may pass below the case every law that Congress may pass below the case every law that Congress may pass below the case every law that Congress may pass below the case every law that Congress may pass below the case every law that Congress may pass below the case every law that Congress may pass below the case the privilege of seizing upon the government, and insignificant in themetal every law that Congress may pass below the case every law that Congress may pass below the case the privilege of seizing upon the government, grasping the political power, and every law that Congress may pass below the case every law that Congress may pass below the case the privilege of seizing upon the government. The congress may pass below the case every law that Congress may pass below the case the case the congress may pass below the case that the case that the case that the case the case

lands? It is, as I understand, that if come to the last point, which is, that we it would be improper to deal in that man- gia of 1776 and the Georgia of to-day, with finally these acts are consummated—if fi- have, after all, nothing but a political case. ner with those acts, then the particular all her corporate rights and franchises as a nally there is a new constitution provided now, suppose the mischiefs which they for Georgia and ratified by the people of say will be consummated are consummated; which the evil was to ensue, were specified whether that is not an evil in law which Georgia, which new constitution becomes suppose that what is proposed to be done the constitution of that State—the present is done, and all that is future and continorganism of Georgia ceases, the present gent becomes actual and past, and a con-State government is displaced and loses its stitution is framed under these laws and is hold of these lands. Then where do they accepted and ratified by Congress as the this bill have been as wise in action as counsular the protection from some quarter, 1 hold of these lands. Who does the present government constitution of Georgia, and then an appeal sel as they have been accurate in their mere of those who hear me. ser as they have been accurate in their mere list made to your Honors not to prevent, but to restore, to keep, to preserve the right of the come into operation and be ratified by the contesting State organization as the contesting St people of Georgia, the new government State government of Georgia—what sort of the argument which has been offered against ing pages of our brief, that Georgia is in will hold these lands for the same purposes a question would your Honors then ennot for waste, not for destruction, nor counter? Just the same that you encounThe disavowal by the learned Attorney the persons to whom I refer; and that if for changing their destination, not, as in tered in the Dorr case, Luther vs. Borden, General of any sympathy with these acts, these persons are deprived of the privilege the case of a charity, to devote them to precisely. A new constitution formed by with their aim, motive, or method, must of continuing their government and a new other uses, not, as in the case of the pro- the people of a State under the authority have much effect to disarm any observa- mass are introduced, and a large portion of perty of a private corporation, to turn of these acts, and an older State constitutions that it might be proper for us other- the others excluded, what would be rethem to other uses and to the purposes of tion formed by the people under due au- wise to make by way of exposing to con- garded in the case of any other corporation of the District of Columbia, or citizens re-siding in the Territories. The jurisdiction of the existing corporation as the existing corporate the entry of the people under due au-thority, as they allege—these two sovereign-thority, as they allege—these two sovereign-thority, as they allege—these two sovereign-thority as they allege—these two sovereignthe form of government as you please, the ties at once enter into a contest for su-objects that they have in view, looking to body and the substitution in its stead of people of the State of Georgia will own all premacy. Is that a sort of controversy the general nature of that object. But the another, is to be effected by these acts, and their lands, undisturbed in any way, if which your Honors can decide as a court of great point, and what may be called the is an evil of which any small corporation

he can execute the law just as well by leav- things. If the existing State government Now, I humbly submit that the learned Illinois vs. Delafield, 2 Hill, 162. ing them all untouched. It is not alleged of Georgia, which these gentlemen repre- counsel has not stated with precision the This being the State of Georgia, and this no authority given under them tion of a State government with He has simply said that he will execute the can ever prejudice the State. Is there no legislature under the same. They do make law. Whether he will execute it by the remedy? If the new constitution is sup- provision for a report of these facts to the

certain laws of Georgia violating their the fifth section of that act, and those per- stitution and continuing its existence. rights secured by treaty; but the court de-sons are the enrolled and registered voters | Shall we be told that in a court of equity clined to interfere in this way. In the case admitted by the act, and voting at elections having jurisdiction between the parties, the prevent the collection of a State tax on the and by officers appointed by him. shares of the bank; but that was a private lief, not because of her political character, and railroads terminating at Pittsburg,

costing her treasury many millions, which the language of our bill, an immediate the election to be held upon the charter but is that a case for a court of equity? I the bridge Hove the continuing in the bridge. Have the gentlemen any such of the State government by military force. existence the corporate body-I ask, would case? Not at all. From beginning to end I can see no ground upon which anything State government, and depriving it of the restrain and prevent that act if the circum-But these defendants cannot compel the like judicial cognizance can be founded by necessary means of continuing its exist- stances were such that there was a serious registration. These laws compel no man any power of this court. The great, stub- ence. It is substituting in its place a new reason to apprehend that it would be perborn question which now unhappily agitates government, either provisional or other formed? I submit that no proposition uped; nor do they authorize the military the country from one end to the other can- wise, to be created under a new constitu- on the authorities can be clearer than that; commander to seize and punish any one not be settled by the judgment of this tion, and to be elected by a new and inde- and the ground of the jurisdiction of a for not going to the election. It is left en- court. It will be finally settled, and I hope pendent class of electors. What is the ef- court of equity in such a case may well be tirely to the citizens to decide for them- rightly; but when I come to argue it, I must feet of this upon the State government and compared with the action of courts of law selves whether they shall be registered or go to another forum, to another tribunal upon the State now existing? The effect to the correlative of this artificial personnot. You cannot very well stop them. - than this, forget for the time that I am a is precisely the same, and in the case of a a corporation-namely : an individual per-What next? An election is held. Who lawyer, and argue it altogether as a citizen. private corporation, which could only keep son. An individual who is threatened with ARGUMENT OF CHAS. O'CONOR, ESQ. that an election will be ordered, or that, if ordered, Georgia is going to accept the of-the learned Attorney General has not fail-were forbidden to vote, deprived of the common-law side of the courts—as all

fer made by Congress? The people that ed to suggest every objection, of the most right, or a large number of them were de-criminal laws must be administered on the State of Georgia comes here to protect minor description, which could be urged prived of the right, and a mass of persons what we call the common-law side—give a can protect themselves against all this mis- against the bill filed in behalf of the State having no right whatever were introduced man his sureties for the peace, snd enable chief by not going to the election, of Georgia. He has observed, that consid- -for instance the inhabitants of the vari- him to imprison the person who threatens because the mischief is the election of a government that is going to displace it is rather singular that the bill does not rilroad. This is a direct attack upon the left in injury. If the injury be perpetrated in the case, it is rather singular that the bill does not rilroad. This is a direct attack upon the the existing government. But suppose contain even a prayer that the defendants the people go to the election and vote answer. The bill commences with the state-case supposed—a direct attack upon the has his remedy by delegates; the delegates are not ment that it is filed by the State of Georgia constitution and fundamental law of the an indictment, because the law of the land

stitution. That is left to themselves - as well as preliminary writ of injunction at the outset what we mean by a State. - survive him. But in the case of a corpo-Congress simply says that a certain provision in regard to suffrage must be inserted to be and appear, and to stand to, obey, of the persons in whom reposes the ultiin the constitution or it will not be recognized by the legislative department. If in the premises as to your Honors shall name may be given to it, the sole power of from an action that would terminate its exthe convention cannot agree, there is an seem meet, and shall be agreeable to equi-government within that State. In other istence, or a prevention which would terseem meet, and shall be agreeable to equiend of the whole proceeding; but if they
agree and make a constitution containing
the stipulation provided for by Congress,
the people are then to hold an election to
ratify it. If the people ratify it, it will be
because they like it. It is left to them to
do it or not. If they do it, the next step do it or not. If they do it, the next step a form at all, it can be readily amended, of the laws, to be sure, and are entitled to would prevent that act. This doctrine is a constitution; a little further, and in the people from ratifying the constitution to the Roman in the people from ratifying the constitution to the Roman is a little further, and in the people from ratifying the constitution to the Roman is to send the constitution to the President and certainly, it is a matter that does not be sent to Congress, and are entitled to the fully sustained by the decision of this court has precisely the same veto that the Roman is to send the constitution to the President and by him it is to be sent to Congress, and are entitled to the fully sustained by the decision of this court has precisely the same veto that the Roman belong to a motion to dismiss the suit for story in the advantages is a duty devolving the constitution of the Roman belong to a motion to dismiss the suit for story in the advantages is a duty devolving the constitution to the President and certainly, it is a matter that does not be sent to Congress, and are entitled to the full stank, it can be readily and certainly and the full stank, it can be readily and certainly and the full stank, it can be readily and certainly and the full stank, it can be readily and certainly and the full stank, it can be readily and certainly and the full stank, it can be readily and certainly and certain

lands. These military officers do not propose to take the lands, nor can they take pose to take the lands, nor can they take them. What, then, is the danger to these time enough on these points, and I now was a technical difficulty in that respect, or is ted, and wipe out of existence the Georgian and the lands are military officers do not proceed that the State has sale had been received by a selves, so that the court might order the constituting a new and different State alto-injunction in general terms, and if there is the court might order the court might order the injunction in general terms, and if there is the court might order the constituting a new and different State alto-injunction in general terms, and if there is the court might order the constituting a new and different State alto-injunction in general terms, and if there is the court might order the constituting a new and different State alto-injunction in general terms, and if there is the court might order the court might order the constituting a new and different State alto-injunction in general terms, and if there is the court might order the court might ord

equity? In the first place, they will not first point in his argument, is, that looking would have a right to complain to some Before we even touch these lands, before we even touch these lands, before we touch a single one of these rights of settle that by force. The old State gov-Geogia, this court is asked to interpose. — ernment, if it is a legal one, has a right to right sought to be remedied, falling within claim protection somewhere. In order to And what is it asked to do? I make a dis- resistany usurped government that pretends the ordinary cognizance of a court of equi- show that the State of Georgia occupies in tinction between matters that lie in the to be the State. If that usurped government ty. It is said that we can suffer no injury, judicial consideration the attitude of a body choice or discretion of the commanding brings against it a force that it cannot with- because the existing government is not to politic and corporate, so that she may general as to the extent to which he will stand, what then is its remedy? To come to a be abolished, and nothing can happen un- come into a court of justice and claim to execute military law there and other mat- court of equity to ask them to enjoin the ad- der these acts of a mischievous character protect her rights, if the machinery of the ters. He has simply said, "I will execute vance of the hostile force; to say to the except those things which are hereafter to court is adequate to that purpose, I refer the law." Now, he can execute it in two commanding general, "You shall stop your ensue, if at all under the action of Congress to what was said by Judge Wilson in Chisways. He can execute it by making it a march, we hold that you are not the right-inlitary despotism at once, by usurping all the civil tribunals, courts and officers, or stitution contemplates exactly that state of framed under it.

| The contemplate action of congress to what was said by stage witson in constitution has been held, and a government page 455. The same idea of a State there expressed is repeated by Judge Bronson in expressed is repeated by Judge Bronson in

that Pope threatens that he is going to dis- sent, is the legal State, it will remain the effect and operation of these acts. They do change being one that would thus totally place the Governor, the Legislature, the courts, the executive officers, the whole legal State notwithstanding these laws are unconstitutional the holding of a convention, and the creatist of these acts. They do charge being one that would may be the provide for something ulterior and beyond as they say, these laws are unconstitutional the holding of a convention, and the creatist of the constituent body, and virtually set as they say, these laws are unconstitutional the holding of a convention, and the creatist of the constituent body, and virtually set as they say, these laws are unconstitutional the holding of a convention, and the creatist of the constituent body, and virtually set as they say, these laws are unconstitutional the holding of a convention, and the creatist of the constituent body. course of a rigor of martial rule, displacing the civil ported by an armed force greater than the President and to Congress, and for the ad- right of that description? Nothing can be authorities, or execute it by leaving them present government can bring to bear mission of representatives from that newly- clearer than this. It is a settled jurisdicall in perfect play, he has never said. The against it, what is the remedy? A court? created government into the halls of Con tion of equity to restrain, by injunction, first practical thing to be done under these No; but Congress and the President, the gress; and that we do not seek to enjoin. - any attempt to subvert a corporation, to laws is the appointment of boards of registry political power. They are then precisely But it is a mistake to say that the acts pro- divert its property to other uses, or to vioto make a registration of voters, prepara- in the situation pointed out by the Constiduce no effect until this new State is thus late its charter. An illustration is to be tory to the election. That is the initiatory tution—a State in insurrection; a lawful admitted through its representatives to the found in the case of Ward vs. the Society step. It has not yet been taken, but it is State warred upon by an unlawful, unau- halls of Congress. That is a reward, a of Attorneys, 1 Collyer's New Cases in to be taken, and the especial prayer of this thorized body claiming to be a State, using promise held out, provided the State gov- Chancery, page 379, where essentially the injunction is to stop that very thing, with force against force, that the rightful State ernment and its legislature shall exist un- precise evil in its juridical character of a series of others that are to follow after. cannot overcome. Then comes a case for der a constitution approved by Congress.— which we complain here was attempted political interference. Then Congress and But, independently of all such action as contrary to the charter of the society. It the President must decide which of these this, these acts not only establish a military was a society framed for the purpose of two is the rightful State; and when they government, which the learned counsel improving and educating the class of atdecide it, it is decided for your Honors and says is in some sense discretionary, so far torneys and those who were studying for for all, for that is the only tribunal that can as its exercise against individuals is con- the profession. It was proposed to admit cerned, but it authorizes and directs-it into the benefits and privileges of the so-Citations were made from the cases of commands—the holding of an election, and ciety the community at large. It might be New York, vs. Connecticut (4 Dallas, 4,) the holding of a convention in case the said to be extending the advantage to a and Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts, (12 electors vote for it, and the establishment greater number, which is the quality that Peters, 657,) to show that the Supreme of a new State government; and the first gives all the merit to this proceeding that Court entertained jurisdiction of those ca- act further declares that, until these States can be claimed for it. The court there laid ses, involving questions of boundary, be-shall be thus admitted into Congress, any down the doctrine that not only is a corpocause a right to land was in dispute. The civil government that may exist therein shall ration entitled to preserve its existence, but fact that political consequences were invol-ved was a mere incident. The case of the that in all elections to any office under such members, to come into a court of equity Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia (5 Peters, 14) provisional governments, all persons shall and there to claim, by the process of inwas an attempt by the Cherokees as a sep- be entitled to vote, and none others, who junction, to protect itself against acts that arate nation to prevent the execution of are entitled to vote under the provisions of would prevent it from preserving its con-

of Osborne vs. The Bank of the United held, not by the State officers, but under pettiest corporation in Britain or in this States, an injunction had been sustained to the direction of the commanding general country cannot come before the court by ing power to do it, and capable of doing The effect is to restrain at once the holdcorporation, and the remedy applied was ing of any election within the State for any it, unless restrained, are about to prevent, the only one to reach the case; so that there officers of the present State government by and have declared that they will prevent, was no parallel between that instance and any of the State authorities, directing all our holding our election upon the charter the present one. If the Wheeling Bridge future elections in the State to be held unday, which is indiscensable to the proteccase was cited, it must be remembered that der the direction of, and by officers ap- tion of our corporate existence, and are the State of Pennsylvania was granted re pointed by, the military commander; and about to hold an election themselves and directing that all persons of certain classes substitute a new body in our stead? But, but because she was the owner of canals described shall be the electors permitted to particularly, placing it, as I do, in refervote at such election. It is, therefore, in ence to these acts, on the refusal to permit up its existence by regular periodical elec- injury to his person, to his liberty, to his tions by its stockholders, the persons hav- life, is not allowed to come into a court of ing an interest in it, the owners of its fran- equity to seek relief against it. And why? obliged to go to the convention; there is no law to punish them for not attending. If they go, they frame a contending. If they go, they frame a contending to go to the convention; there is no law to punish them for not attending. If they go, they frame a contending to go to the convention; there defendants, and complete the case before your Honors. In the case before your Honors it may be completed by the state of Georgia and the convention; there against these three defendants, and complete the case before your Honors. In the case before your Honors it may be completely the state of the same that the same defendants and the case before your Honors. In the case before your Honors it may be completely the same and the same that the same defendants and the case before your Honors. In the case before your Honors it may be will give that the same defendants and the same that the same defendants are the same defendants. In the case before your Honors it may be will give that the same defendants are the same that the same defendants are the same that the same defendants are the same defendants are the same defendants. In the case before your Honors it may be will give that the same defendants are the same defendants are the same defendants are the same defendants. In the case before your Honors it may be will give that the same defendants are the same defendants

District of Columbia or of some Territory, the State would have no remedy in this court, and would be obliged to go without Now, with great respect, that is a very narrow view of the subject. The Constitution of the United States has undertaken to protect these States against foreign invasion at all events. It has under- of Congress. taken to protect them against domestic the General Government has not undertaken, nor does it seem to have contemplated that it would interfere with domestic troubles occurring withpitch of violence, so as to become what we States, foreign S is true that the framers of the Constituion some people livingswithin the district, ten to Congress for the seat of government, who would not be the citizens of any State, and therefore not provided for by this pro- as to boundary. The case of Kendall was It may be entirely clear that if this court execution, freely, without obstruction from would desire redress, except their fellowthat might possibly ex-

the short period they had existed as States, that were allowed in courts in cases at law A State of the Union, then, is a body politic and corporate, which is unable, like other States intended to be permanent and indestructible, to protect itself by any vioernment is required to protect it against violence and invasion. The high equity tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, is obliged by the terms of the Conif any State can show a case of an injury done or meditated, remediable by the ordinary processes of a court of equity against any one outside of their jurisdic-

s. the General Govern-

political department,

If they were individ-

This right is given

hand of invasion, the State was to have, as

a means of protection against unlawful acts,

the right of coming into the Supreme Court

court of first instance into which the State

rights that are usual and customary accord-

ing to the laws of the parent State, and

the existing laws of the colonies as they

were and the laws of these States during

questions with which the court was capable tion, because the executive power of the constitution and a new State government its court of impeachment, unless they There can be no quo warranto in our decree at defiance." Nothing is more body? this court upon the Governor of a State subversive of sound principle. Such a It may be said that the constituent body the powers which they would claim for a

issued an order, that is set forth in the bill sort of announcement of what your judgto the commanders of these various disThe commanders of the commanders of these various disThe commanders of the co tricts, transmitting to them copies of the acts, and declaring that they are to be carfails in his duty and refuses to execute it,

But that is not the question. We are here fords him, very well, so be it.

Year HonThe would be summered to chapte a child to walk to the polls and cast his vote.—
But that is not the question. We are here ried into execution. The minor officers your office is performed; you have redeemhave declared their antention to execute ed all your obligations to the Constitution, gress has power to prescribe the qualifica- have done all that was in the power of the them. My learned friend says that the and the peril and the consequences, the court will not act upon foars and appre- evil and the punishment-the odium of the court will not act upon fears and apprehensions. The fact is quite otherwise. A
bill quia timet is one of the very heads of
equity jurisdiction. It must to be sure be
of the disinterested world and of a poster.

evil and the punishment—the odium of the
present day and the shame that will fall
it pleases; and in these very acts it has undertaken to exclude a whole class, who may
pronounced what the law is, leaving the a stable and substantial fear; but when the ity that will be removed from the passions who may have repented of their sins, if fit. You have no power to coerce him, and Executive of the United States declares that of the present day—all pass by your Hon- sins they have committed, and to disfran- if he should not yield obedience to the when his General-in-Chief declares that he | Executive, who violated the law. will execute them, when that necessarily The Constitution declares that he is jury, or in any manner, according to our have been disappointed. There would be involves the bringing into play of the whole bound to see the laws faithfully executed; known system of laws, deprived of any of the willing opposition of two departments military force of the Union against a par- not to see every act of Congress faithfully their rights or claims to respect as citizens. defeating the negative voice of the third,

lack of precedents as a difficulty. The lack of precedents as to what? Not a lack of cases within their jurisdiction. And when officers, may enact that any particular class precedent that a State may sue in this his Postmaster General is directed to make shall be admitted and any particular class court for the protection of its mere fran-chises as a State, for the assertion of its his subordinate, Mr. Stanton, is directed, ment upon the white inhabitants of New sovereign authority over territory, or of its as in the present case, not to issue an order York, for not granting under their consti-

Is it not the suppose them to exist. The lack of precedemning the President in case he should anything but Chinese. Then her sons of applicable to minor corporations? And is of the act which is now brought under the is a higher injunction than any this court might be exclusively vested with this frandy under the equity observation of the court. system of this high tribunal as applicable Again; my learned friend finally comes the trial of impeachments from condemn- Surely, it cannot be necessary on this ques-

ander the constant creeted, who have se-stated, and the relief sought are political these acts in relation to holding elections ference to the States in question cannot be cured in that Constitution the right to main- in their nature, and he states that the case for State officers through military agency utterly void; and if void as to them, it tain an action in this court against the peo- is nearly like Dorr's case, Luther vs. Bor- is not warranted by the Constitution and would be equally void in respect to the ple of any other State than their own who den, reported in 7th Howard. In that case an infraction of it, and forbidding General State of Georgia, if she is a member of the may invade any right of theirs? I ask the precise thing was done by Dorr and his Pope to hold such an election, would be a Union. whether it is not precisely the appropriate adherents which these acts in the present judgment in rem, a judgment upon the veremedy for that greater corporation, a instance seek to perform. There was a state of the American Union, in order to State government in the hands of a portion ced between the majesty of the American vides into three great co-ordinate and indeguard against its threatened extinction by of the people of that State constituting its people and the American Constitution pendent departments the whole function of But it is said that we have not proper greater number of electors ought to be ad- and necessity in fact permit. It would be The object of their independence is that and competent parties; that here is a suit against Mr. Stanton, General Grant, and dent State government. The following and the proper against Mr. Stanton, General Grant, and dent State government. The following and in rem, and if Another they shall mutually check and control each other, not by the exercise of violence of dent State government. The following area of the proper independence is that the object of their independence is that the object of the against Mr. Stanton, General Grant, and dent State government. He failed in so court of impeachments for not having car- any description in the performance of any-General Pope, who happen to be citizens of of other States. But, says the learned counsel, if they happen to be citizens of the doing. This court decided that it was no government, but that the original chartersel, if they happen to be citizens of the document which there exists a chart of impeaciments for her latting carried these acts into execution, no plea would be necessary for him except—"I issued the control of the country of the

supposed this court can be driven from its tribunal, the Supreme Court, because if fectual; none other would protect the rights violence on application, and not otherwise, of the legislature, or of the Governor when propriety is, that this is a political question and refused to obey of minorities or the rights of individuals. tion, and, if I understand the tenor of the their directions, they would attach him; if Like all human institutions, this must be, the legislature is not sitting—referring, of argument, it is, that is a political question of the argument, it is, that is a political question of course imperfect. They have authority in the vulgar sense of the word "political;" execute that attachment, they would attach to check each other, but will they, as a matthat it touches party politics. I humbly him; and thus an unworthy, contemptible ter of course? There is no cartainty that apprehend that that is no objection to the exhibition of conflict (rather of evasion they will. And if any one will reflect for court entertaining jurisdiction. What so than conflict) on my part would be exhibi- a moment upon the action of these depart common as for a court of justice to ted; that tribunal, which is the judge in ments, I think it will be seen that nothing In the body of a State. As to them, the be obliged to pass in that sense the case, entrusted with the right to decide more was accomplished by this division in-State was deemed competent to take care upon a purely political question?— it, finally decided these acts to be unconstitutional, and I could do no more than yield expressed by many writers upon the subso as to become what we power—indeed, no physical power—and my obedience to the Constitution, as interpower—indeed, no physical power—and my obedience to the Constitution, as interpower—indeed, no physical power—and my obedience to the Constitution, as interpower—indeed, no physical power—and my obedience to the Constitution, as interpower—indeed, no physical power—and my obedience to the Constitution, as interpower—indeed, no physical power—and my obedience to the Constitution, as interpower—indeed, no physical power—and my obedience to the Constitution, as interpower—indeed, no physical power—and my obedience to the Constitution, as interpower—indeed, no physical power—and my obedience to the Constitution, as interpower—indeed, no physical power—and my obedience to the Constitution and over—

tage cannot, with its or- thority for the faithful execution of its further execute these acts, which Congress throw public liberty; it requires the joint dinary means, put down. The Constitu-tion seems to have supposed that the States be one which the process of the court is the first throw public flooring be one which the process of the court is drew Jackson might have had the mandamus agined in which the joint action of two of D. G. WORTH. could deal efficiently with their own citi-zens, and has given them no privilege of zens, and has given them no privilege of the wrong complained ring his Postmaster General to some other be a legal right, or if the wrong complained ring his Postmaster General to some other make void any attempt on the part of the suing their own citizens in this court, but of be of a character susceptible of being office; but it would have been a violation of third to protect public liberty or private commission and forwarding merrelieved against, there is no objection aris- his duty. So Andrew Johnson might in right. ens of sister States. It ing from the delicacy or difficulty of the this case neutralize an injunction by requestions that may be presented, or the moving General Pope and substituting and dent were of one accord, if he were half as is true that the framers of the Constitution passions which the decision of those questother military commander; but this would anxious and willing to have this recontions may chance to excite. The writ of be a violation of his duty. take into their consideration this nice ex-teption that, by possibility, there might be a tion set as a struction and the states of the states are the states of the stat habeas corpus was an instance. The operation of that writ was to arraign executive power and to determine the validity of executive acts. Prize cases were another illustration. So were cases between States as to boundary. The case of Kendall was miles square or less, that might be ceded power and to determine the validity of ex-

whole world, other than citizens of the of that relief the indicious assertwhole world, other than citizens of the ed, that whilst the judiciary cannot touch menaced State, against which the State ed, that whilst the judiciary cannot touch peachments. It is generally true, howev-occasion, a danger that one department which the State which the State Congress, cannot obliterate its acts, how-would have any cause of complaint that it ever unconstitutional; while it cannot to initiate, and finally to determine, that usurp all the powers of government and would desire redress, except their fellow-citizens of other States of the Union, or they can protect the rights of any individ-they can protect the rights of any individ-they can protect the rights of any individ-they can protect the rights of any individstrangers who were subject to foreign nations. That is a little bit of a casus omistheir interposition in his behalf against an laws and by enacting new ones, we do not ling found ready to acquiesce in their man-

We have shown by the cases cited that tion did provide that a State should have a uals who did not come with the strong judgments and use its process to coerce are of a description manifestly within the worthy of notice in which there has been Constitution itself. This is the subordinate officers, admonishing them of what is the law. I admit that such an adis to come. What is it to have here? All monition, when pronounced by the court Union, there, of course, is an end of this cisely that predicament of things, a Conthe remedies for the enforcement of its and delivered by its precept to a subordi- case; she is not here as a competent suitor, gress alone, of its own authority, putting

carry its decrees into execution, but court must assume—the learned counsel has being thus, contrary to his judgment and lent means against those outside of its ter-through his subordinates, and by the phy-not attempted to deny—that Georgia is a to his will, made the instrument of this sinsical force at his command, to execute State of the Union, and, therefore holds gle, usurping, domineering, lawless departthem. The court may be said to be no the position which she claims in this case ment. The great and striking case in which more than, as it were, the brain, the judg- as a competent suitor. ment, the intellectual power of the nation. Then, as to the constitutionality of these ticipated is precisely the case where the It examines a question; it decides the acts, it will be seen that, turning its back power of a great majority was called upon question; it states what ought to be done completely upon the fundamental laws of to crush some minor force in the Republic in a given case by reason of that decision; Georgia, Congress by its absolute will un- some State or States in a feeble condition. and for the rest, for execution, it leaves it to the executive department. The books all male citizens twenty-one years of age stitution to have any other allies or friends, tion, and beyond their reach by their own from which the principles of our jurispruand upwards, of whatever race, color, or are allowed to come into the Supreme courts and processes, to give them such dence and political science are drawn previous condition, who have been resident Court of the United States, and before abound with invectives against such an idea in the State for twelve months. If Georgia the life is crushed out of them, through My learned friend's remarks about the as a court, a judicial tribunal, having power is not in the Union, of course the Constitu- the instrumentality of the equity process, rejection in the convention of the propo- to execute its decrees. We are told that tion does not protect her; but if she is, she which the court is entitled to by its nature sition for a council of revision offer no ob- for the same body or the same individual is in it as effectually as New York, Pennsyl- and foundation, and by the law of the paection to the jumediction of the court in to declare what is the the law and to exe- vania, Ohio, or even proud Massachusetts; rent country, which we have inherited, prothis case. He says this court was thereby cute the law is the very definition of a ty- and is it in the power of Congress, by its teet themselves to this extent, give to the divorced from political questions. Not so rant. It is exactly what we witness in bar- own arbitrary dictum, to enact that there shall President a perfect immunity, a perfect de-This court was divorced from any parous and semi-barbarous climes. The pation, in any shape, in legislation; sovereign is the law-maker; he is the law for State officers, that the government in according to the belief of his mind and or, at least, legislative power was not con- expounder, and with barbarous passions he them shall be regarded as merely provis- judgment, according to his conscientious The jurisdiction of the court executes the law, often with his own hands. ional, and that its army officers, backed by views of the right of the case; affording him as a court created under the Constitution, Nothing is more unfounded and irrational its armies, shall go into them, and shall a complete protection against any action of ntended to apply to all than to say "We will not exercise jurisdic- hold an election, by means of which a new this Congressional body against him through

nity the proper and the law and enforce the Constitution as we for the trial of impeachments from con- that only one-seventh of them would be dents is only an evidence of the enormity obey its mandate. That is true; but there that race might be added, or they alone can issue which does restrain the court for chise, conferred by act of Congress .to these great corporations that come here to what is his grand point in this case, that ing the President in such a case. The judg-to these great corporations that come here to what is his grand point in this case, that ing the President in such a case. The judg-tion of power to say that an act of Con-under the Constitution by which this tribu-the subject-matter of the bill, the case ment of this court that the performance of whole electoral body. Dorr was of opinion, against Andrew Johnson as the forms of governing the country, and that it makes and his adherents backed him in it, that a law and proper decorum in administration them perfectly independent of each other. ed government which there existed was the ed an order to my officer to obey these acts; making its function felt to the extent of its legitimate and lawful government; and con- that officer was subject to the jurisdiction constitutional power and office. This is sequently Dorr failed. He failed, I trust, of the Supreme Court; the Supreme Court | the great bulwark contrived by the wisdom not through any other cause than the in- is the final tribunal to hear and determine of ancient times and carried into execution trinsic injustice, impropriety, and illegality of his course. The very same reasons congress; the Supreme Court enjoined that of this Republic, which constitutes in point would lead to the overthrow of these acts officer not to execute these acts, and there of fact, the only safeguard of private right was no way in which I could execute them and public liberty. It is the only safeguard But the great bugbear with which it is except by violence upon that co-ordinate that could be contrived. None other is efwas compelled to rely on the executive an preted by its chosen interpreter, and no trample down the Constitution and over-

and therefore not provided for by this provided for by the provided for by this provided for by this provided for by this provided for by the provided for b into consideration that there ever would be as well as a mandamus commented on by subordinate officers of the President, un- Congress and execute the acts. Now, under and Philadelphia. any considerable number of persons in the a reference to English cases and to Drewry less he overrode its orders he might be our system, there is, as has been intimated power, ample means to do a great many scheme of this division of powers, without worse things than that. By repealing old the calamity occurring of a President beexisted—for which the Constitution did not expressly provide; but the Constitu tice. But it is no argument, when we come the condemnation of another if he does the highest officers in England are enjoininto this court and ask it to exercise its notexecute it, and, perhaps, nine men out of the reach of its power and here that he is in the cases cited there powers within its legitimate sphere under ten in that office would immediately yield who were beyond the reach of its power and process, who might do it an injury, and here that by injunction and mandamus the Constitution, to say that violent, law to their power, particularly as it is not his and of course who might menace an enjury. ecutive department are enjoined and com- violation on the part of the other depart- is not constitutional. Thus, in that given There is an imperious necessity, ments, might by possibility be induced by case, we admit, not applicable to any other de- its proceedings and therefore that it should ment-that, as it may be called, small mipartment of the Government, and arising refrain from performing its duty. Quite nority of one out of three-the Constitufrom the unity of the Executive, that the the contrary; it is only for the court to see tion may be set at naught and public lib-Executive person, so long as he holds that that it has a duty to perform, and perform orty destroyed, unless there be some mode office, should be exempt from the coercive it. And this brings me to question which of invoking the aid of the third departof the United States and appealing to it as process of the court; but that is no reason has not yet been presented to the consider-ment—the Judiciary. why the court should not pronounce its ation of your Honors-whether these acts In this very case, perhaps the only case

orohibitions of the Constitution.

If the State of Georgia is not in the tion since it was founded, we have prenate officer of the Executive, cannot be and the case cannot be entertained. But its heel, through the instrumentality of a enforced if the President chooses to stand we have laid before the court, in a docu- President threatened with impeachment, having or not having the power to execute Government—nay, of her recognition the Constitution, you find the remedy. its decrees. No court of justice in a free under these very acts now sought to be Looking into the Constitution, you find it decrees. Every court must look to the ex- that I apprehend it is a question that can- of proceeding that a third department can

dealing. My learned friend has spoken Government, if it sees fit, instead of doing may be established, and define seconding should adopt measures so monstrous and

for exercising his powers. That is a State proposition never affords the slightest rea- here is very liberally defined—that it is not purpose so unjust. office; and I apprehend that a quo warranto son for withholding the exercise of jurisby the judiciary of a State against its Govbern would be volve much like that which of justice that which is a specific to the objection of unfairness or justice that which is a specific that which is ernor would be very much like that which of justice that, generally speaking, their it is very impartial, so far as the inclusion that the State of Georgia properly comes my friend condenined the other day—a decrees execute themselves. Such, indeed, of persons is concerned. It would have here for this remedy by which to perpetuwrit issuing out of this court against the was the case in all these questions of bounbeen still more impartial if it had said that atcher own existence as a State; that if Chief Executive.

My learned friend has said much about all this evil being contingent and future;

Was the case in all these questions of both dary. The court had but to declare the line, and all the political consequences followed. So, in this case, your Honors' deals this evil being contingent and future;

Was the case in all these questions of both dary. The court had but to declare the line, and all the political consequences followed. So, in this case, your Honors' design that the case in all these questions of both dary. The court had but to declare the line, and all the political consequences followed. So, in this case, your Honors' design that the case in all these questions of both dary. The court had but to declare the line, and all the political consequences followed. So, in this case, your Honors' design that the case in all these questions of both dary. The court had but to declare the line, and all the political consequences followed. So, in this case, your Honors' design that the case in all these questions of both dary. The court had but to declare the line, and all the political consequences followed. So, in this case, your Honors' design that the case in all these questions of both dary. The court had but to declare the line, and all the political consequences followed. So, in this case, your Honors' design that the case in all these questions of both dary. The court had but to declare the line, and all the political consequences followed. So, in this case, your Honors' design that the case in all these questions of the case in all the secured to the case in all the political consequences by law, your to those who wish to enjoy a delightful bath. He also, begs to present his compliments to the Ladie to this process by law, your to the case in all the case i but we have presented, plainly and distinct- cree will execute itself. Award the writ of have been more impartial and more liberal- tive contends with it, if the fear of a he denied, and have been more impartial and more liberal tive contends with it, if the fear of a the injunction, and what may be called an existence of the denied, and have been more impartial and liberal if it had admitted all the ladies. It would be resident says he cutive officer—though, to be sure, appoint—laye been more impartial and liberal if it trial of impeachments should be so lateral tive contends with it, if the fear of a their patronage, and is ever ready and willing to condemnation in the court for the laye been more impartial and liberal if it trial of impeachments should be so extisted in the court for the laye been more impartial and liberal if it trial of impeachments should be satisfaction. The President says he cutive officer—though, to be sure, appoint- have been more impartial and liberal if it trial of impeachments should be so satisfaction General Grant has ed by yourselves—your clerk issues it as a had admitted all the children down to the strong and so great (which I canions of electors for State governmental court. You will have done all, in fact, equity jurisdiction. It must, to be sure, be of the disinterested world and of a posterbe very good and very honest at this time, Executive to obey it or not, as he sees he will execute a certain set of provisions, ors and touch you not; they rest upon the chise them, though they have never been judgment which you pronounce, then the tried for any offence, or convicted by any scheme of this division of powers would ticular State, shall it be said that the fears executed, but the laws. In seeing the laws Then, of course, if the power exists in the and the Constitution would have perished faithfully executed, he must of course carry great States to which I have alluded, Con- by the hands that were elected to support My learned friend has suggested the into execution the judgments of courts of gress, in addition to declaring that the it governmental authority and political authority in the word of congress, it is his bounden duty (bowthority, if the word is severeign," is not
considered appropriate. The decisions are
numberless, I may say, that a State may
bring such a suit. But he says that if a

State could bring such a suit against on the says that if a

State could bring such a suit against on the says that if a

Curry into execution these acts the declare them disloyal to the morals and liberal principles of the present day, and disfranchise the whole of them and place their constitution in the last resort the determination of all state could bring such a suit against a constitution in the last resort the determination of all state could bring such a suit against a constitution in the last resort the determination of all state of Constitution of the says that if a constitution in the last resort the determination of all state of Constitution in the last resort the determination of all states of Constitution in the last resort the determination of all states are represented as a suit and political authority and politica State could bring such a suit against an individual, we should have had a great many
more instances. No individual has ever before in this manner sattempted to assail a
State, and it may be hoped that no individual ever will again if this court lay down in the last resort the determination of all
questions as to the validity of acts of Congress so far as they may trespass upon the
provisions of the Constitution) to withhold
his orders and proceed no farther.

It has been suggested that this court cannot issue an injunction to restrain the court

The elective right exclusively in the hands
of Indians, or in any other class they might
see fit to select. This matter touches California in a delicate point. I believe that
one-seventh of the population of that State
are Chinese, and it may happen before long

In this case, if Congress and the Presistruction scheme which abolishes the States

any such thing as this might have been anof a quo warranto as being the proper remits duty and enforcing our decree, may set to its will and plersure the constituent revolutionary that, as a matter of course, they would in some manner be deprived of

which, having been placed in charge of polite and competent persons, every comfort will be secured to those who wish to enjoy a delightful bath. He neutral in nothing, is published Semi-Weekly at Wilson, North Carolina, at Five Dollars a year. It is the largest and handsomest political paper in amount of the most choice family reading, and literary selections, it is fast becoming the most popular newspaper of the South.

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The further argument of the question (Mr. Walker being the next speaker) was postponed till the next regular motion day -Friday next.

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It does not dye the hair, but will restore the

country ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interposition of the courtry ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interpolation ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interpolation ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interpolation ever had the power to execute its avoided by the interp To prove what we claim for this celebrated and ecutive department, not to give it means to not for an instant be entertained. The step in and can save the President from justly popular medicine, we refer to the following prominent citizens who have tried it and speak from experience. Edwin Forrest, the great American tragedian,

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